The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXVII. MONDAY, MAY 6, 1850. No. 4046 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE steam-ship EAGLE, J. Murphy, commander, will sail THIS DAY, 6th May, at 8 P.M.

JAS. PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S N. Co.'s Wharf. 8002

A REGUAR TRADER FOR WIDE BAY.

THE favourite Schooner ELIZABETH JANE, George Easton, master, (just arrived,) having part of her cargo engaged, will sail on Tuesday next, the 7th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

8063

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT, A REGULAR TRADER.

THE JAMES AND AMELIA, Watts, master, now loading, will sail positively on Wednesday next, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf.

Bottom of Market-street, May 6. 8166

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE first class barque ROBERT SYERS, John Morrison, Commander, now filling up at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf, clears at the Customs on Wednesday next.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; to

M. JOSEPH, George-street;

or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send down their goods without delay. 6875

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine first class schooner AMICUS, Captain Arthur, 150 tons register, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, she will have quick despatch.

For freight apply to

JENCKEN, BARBER, AND CO., Campbell's Wharf,

OR, TO

7829 R. T. FORD.

PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.

THE well-known packet EMMA, 135 tons register, Henry T. Fox, Commander, having much of her cargo ready to go on board, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7624

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine clipper rig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 127 tons register, William Pilfold, master, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will have despatch.

Has superior accommodation for passengers, with fine stern cabin for ladies. Early application is necessary on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

M. JOSEPH, George-street;

or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

7590 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE fine teak-built brig REGIA, R. Johnson, master, burthen 180 tons, will have quick despatch. For freight and cabin passengers only, apply to the master, on board; to Mr. JOHN RICH, Miller's Point Wharf; or, to

THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street.

Note.—Goods for this vessel will be received and taken charge of at the above Wharf. 8141

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE ROSETTA JOSEPH has all her cargo engaged; has only two cabins disengaged. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

M. JOSEPH, George-street.

April 29. 7869

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.

THE A1 BARQU BRIGHTMAN, 600 tons, George Cowley, commander.

In consequence of this vessel being unavoidably detained until the 10th of May, there is room for three cabin and three intermediate passengers; and as the number of passengers in the intermediate is limited to ten, it affords a comfortable opportunity for parties proceeding to the above port. Apply immediately to

WATKINS AND DEAN,

7719 22, Church-hill.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing frigate built barque STRATHEDEN, A1 at Lloyd's, 429 tons register, Frederick Turner, Commander, will sail on or before 10th May. For freight or passage apply to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.

April 30. 7919

FOR CALCUTTA, VIA MADRAS.

THE newly coppered, A 1, teak ship MARION, 904 tons register, Chas. Wm. M. S. M'Kerlie, H.E.I.C.S., Commander, under charter to sail 19th May.

This vessel presents an excellent opportunity for passengers by the overland route, as she will reach Madras in time for the steamer leaving Calcutta on the 8th July.

Apply to

7880 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine barque STATESMAN, 345 tons, David Dewar, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Towns' Wharf, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to R. Towns; to

F. EBSWORTH; Or, J. B. METCALFE.

April 27. 7672

FOR LONDON,

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, Captain Heaton, will proceed to sea on the morning of the 7th May; and has one stern cabin disengaged.

Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.;

Or to

7734 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

(FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY).

TO SAIL ON THE 12TH MAY.

THE fine first class Barque CORNWALL, 872 tons, James Couch, commander, has only one stern and one side cabin disengaged. Apply to the Captain, on board; to

J. B. METCALFE; OR SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

April 25. 7542

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,

To sail on the 25th instant,

THE well-known A 1 regular trader PENYARD PARK, 500 tons, John Weller, Commander.

The accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers is very superior.

Application to be made to the Commander, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;

or to

8017 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE new fast-sailing barque ORIENTAL, A1 for 13 years, 500 tons, Thomas Grieves, commander, is now on her first voyage, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will sail about 1st June. Has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;

Or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

May 6. 8138

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP, JOHN KNOX, 1195 tons, Richard Davidson, commander, will have immediate despatch, the greatest portion of her cargo being already engaged. Her cabin accommodations are very superior, and worthy the attention of parties proceeding to England.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; to

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street;

or to

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., King-street,

8012 Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class teak-built ship ASIA, 648 tons, John Roskell, commander, having a large portion of her dead weight engaged, will have punctual despatch early in June.

Has superior accommodations, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

WILLIAM HINDSON; or to

7832 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine fast-sailing Brig RICHARD AND WILLIAM, A1, 163 tons, John Brigstock, commander. Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

April 29. 7755

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 1st May. 4225

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent,

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s, to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelvemonths, on all *yearly* Policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above Rates.*

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,

6789 Secretary

SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO. Agents,

Spring-street. 5877

SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by law all the public Highways or Turnpike Roads in the colony of New South Wales should be ninety (90) feet wide within three miles of any town, and eighty (80) feet otherwise; and whereas many obstructions have been made, and are continued to be made on the lines of road within the bounds of the Sydney Road Trust, Notice is hereby given, that from henceforth persons will not be permitted to put up any erection, building, or fence, &c., otherwise than as the law directs; viz., if within three miles of the town, 45 feet from the centre or middle of the road; and if beyond the three miles, 40 feet from the middle of the road.

By order of the Commissioners,

EDWIN W. HOLLINWORTH, Secretary

Sydney Road Trust Office, April 30. 7351

WEST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be holden at noon of Friday, the tenth of May, in Mr. Perry's Long Room, for the purpose of auditing the Treasurer's accounts for the past year; and also of considering the propriety of continuing or dissolving the Society, and if the latter, to decide upon *the appropriation of the balance in the Treasurer's hands.*

CHARLES THOMAS WEAVER

8126 Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 487, George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate.

The Directors meet on Wednesdays, to receive proposals for

Life Assurance on Single Lives, Joint Lives, and First of two Lives.
Deferred and Reversionary Annuities.
Endowments in favour of Children.

The scales of Premiums are moderate.
The Profits are divided amongst the insured.
Reductions in the Premiums will be made on first class lives.
Loans made on Security of Insurance and Annuity Policies.
The payments of Premiums may be made quarterly if required.

The Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals, and all information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from 10 to 4, daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,

2781 Secretary.

No. 50-201.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 27th April, 1850.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 13th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the repair of *Upper William-street*, from Victoria-street to Rushcutters' Bay.

Specifications of the work required may be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

JOHN RAE,

7746 Town Clerk.

MASONIC CLUB.

THE Committee of Management, and present Members of the Club, will meet at their Rooms, No. 6, Bridge-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past six o'clock precisely, to ballot for the candidates whose names have been on the list, in accordance with Rule III., and other general business.

By order of the Committee,

H. SMEATHMAN,

8160 Secretary.

THE "GEELONG ADVERTISER" is published daily in the town of Geelong, the "commercial capital" of Port Phillip. Subscription, in advance, 10s. 6d. per quarter.

"THE INTELLIGENCER"

Is published in Geelong every Tuesday and Friday: it contains 48 columns (12 pages) of matter. Subscription, in advance, 10s. 6d. per quarter.

These Newspapers afford an excellent medium for the circulation of advertisements in the most extensive and most wealthy district of Port Phillip.

Subscriptions and orders for advertisements received by JOSEPH T. HENDY, at Mr. Nation's Printing Office, Harrington-street, Sydney, near Church-hill. 7146

CHEAP NOVELS, 1s. EACH.

ALICE GORDON, Tales and Traditions, The Monk's Revenge, the Blind Heart, the Dancing Feather, Conquest of Mexico, Peter Pilgrim, the Buccaneer, Joan the Heroic Maiden, the Regent's Daughter, by Dumas; Dumas' Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots; Alice Copley, the Maiden of the Inn, Mary de Clifford, the Prime Minister, or the Peasant and the Peer; the Bachelor's Christmas, the Coquette, or Florence de Lacy, the Knight of the White Banner, Count Julian or the Last Days of the Goths, the Hunchback of Notre Dame, Isabella, or the Pride of Palermo, Young Kate, or the Rescue, the Orphan Boy or Test of Innocence, Sungrove Abbey, Amelia, by Fielding; the Monk, by Lewis; the Heiress, the Red Rover, by Cooper; the Last of the Mohicans, the Spy, St. Clair of the Isles.

*** Storekeepers and others buying by the dozen allowed a liberal discount.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller, 485, George-street,

8131 *Exactly* opposite the Barrack Gate.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Winbourn, near Molong, December 4, 1849.

SIR,—I now return thanks for an almost miraculous cure, effected by your medicines.

For some two years back I had been attacked by dropsy, to which I thought I must fall a victim, my limbs being so swollen as to render me utterly useless to myself, and a burden to others. Having purchased, by a friend's advice, a box of Holloway's Ointment from Mr. Murray, in Molong, I was induced to persevere, and I am now, by the goodness of God, and by the help of these inestimable medicines, restored to perfect health; and for the benefit of those who labour under a similar complaint, I have the greatest pleasure in giving it publicity.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment may be obtained of the wholesale agent, Mr J. K. Heydon, at the Depôt, 78, King-street, Sydney, and by appointed sub-agents throughout the Australian colonies. 1248

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, EX ELIZABETH.

THE undersigned has received by the above vessel a fresh supply of GENUINE MEDICINES, &c., direct from the manufacturers, comprising—

Best Aleppo Scammony; Gum Opium; Essential Oil of Almonds; India Rubber Rings; Otto of Roses; Rondeletia; Verbena; Extracts of Belladonna; Henbane, Sarsaparilla, Gentian, Cinchona, Colchicum, Aloes, &c. Ol. Valerian and Ergot, Pastiles, Tooth Brushes; Camphor; Catechu, Pill Boxes, Burgundy Pitch; Millefleur and Cassia, Pomatum, Castor Oil. Columba; Verdigrise, Tartar Emetic, Secale Cornut, Retorts and Receivers, Phials, Feeding Bottles; Enemas; Shellac; Senna Trusses; Magnesia, Acid—Acetic and Sulphuric, Muriatic and Nitric Acid; Veratria, Toilet Pots, Prepared Teats, Quinine, Cream Tartar; Pearl Ash; Best Olive Oil; Plaister Skins; Phial Corks, Chloride Lime, Sweet Nitre, Chloroform, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN ROW, Medical Halls, 93, King-street, and corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets.

7523

MESSRS. HAMBURGER AND SONS beg to remind the Ladies of Sydney, that they are disposing of the remainder of their CHOICE FRENCH RIBBONS AT COST PRICES.

An assortment of beautifully worked FRENCH MUSLIN COLLARS, at equally low prices.

8142 476, George-street.

JUST LANDED, EX TITANIA, FROM MANILA AND CHINA.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

No. 2 and 3a superior Manila Cigars
Pampanga and Taal Sugars
Manila Cordage, from 1¼ to 2 inch
Indigo, of a superior quality
Plain and coloured matting
Brab and China Hats
A few boxes of large size China Crackers.

A. MOSES,

7825 Bridge-street.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, HUNTER-STREET.

DAVID PEDEN having disposed of the above premises, retires from the retail trade; but will continue to devote his attention to the commissions of those who honour him with their confidence.

He will close on the 21st instant: and having recently re valued the whole of his stock (much of it below cost price), respectfully submits it to those ladies and gentlemen who prefer articles of superior quality, or who require extra size, as it is intended to forward the residue of the stock which remains after the 21st instant to a neighbouring colony, so favourable an opportunity for supply may not occur again.

May 1. 7029

EX DUDBROOK AND ORIENTAL, JUST LANDED,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WINTER DRAPERY,

Consisting of new fabrics for dresses:—

Visites, ladies' and children's
Polkas and shawls, in great variety
Blankets, flannels, hosiery, bonnet and cap ribbons, brades and fancy neckties
A large lot of calicos and flannels, the cheapest ever imported
Grey calicos, 1½d., 2d., 2¼d., yard wide 3¾d., 2 yards wide sheeting 7½d.
White longcloths, 2½d., 2¾d., 3d., 3½d., yard wide 3¾d.
Flannels, 7½d., 8½d., 9½d., all wool, 10½d. and 1s.
Superior fine Welch and Saxony ditto.

M. HOLROYD. Settlers' Warehouse,

8076 Opposite the Hay Market.

EX ORIENTAL.

M. HOLROYD has opened several cases of fashionable materials for Winter Dresses, in

Chemelon Alpacas
Marle lustres
Shaded, striped, and figured Orientals
A few elegant Llama Tartan dresses
Superior Tartan and Clan woollen plaids
Cachmere and rich de laines, in the newest designs
Shaded and striped cremonas, 6s. 9d. and 7s. 6d. the dress
Cremona cloth (a new material) for ladies' or children's dresses, 9d. the yard.

Settlers' Warehouse,

8077 Opposite the Hay Market.

SHAWLS, VISITES, AND POLKAS.

M. HOLROYD calls the attention of his customers to a splendid lot of shawls, just received, consisting of—

Tartan, shaded, and striped woollen shawls and neckerchiefs
Bordered and filled cachmere ditto
Rich filled cachmere scarfs ditto
Black and scarlet ditto ditto ditto
Tweed and shaded cremona visites
Ladies' and children's knitted Berlin polkas
Ditto ditto mantillas, muffs, mitts, cuffs
Opera-ties, Jenny Lind, and Gotha shaded comforters
A great variety of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, in satin striped Orientals, shaded mohair, tartan plaids, ginghams, checked holland, and nankeen.

Settlers' Warehouse,

8078 Opposite the Hay Market.

It is one of the many delights of Life,
To buy the best dress at a very low price;
And ALL *have experienced this pleasure of late,*
Who have purchased the Bargains of JOHNSON AND WRIGHT!

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY, &c.

MUST BE CLEARED OUT BY THE 21ST MAY.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to remind the public that they are REALLY SELLING OFF the whole of their Stock, at and UNDER COST PRICE, and in soliciting a call, beg to assure them that they have THIS WEEK some surprising bargains to offer, in

Tweed, silk and satin mantles and paletots, Welsh and Lancashire fllannels, blankets, counterpanes and rugs, sheeting, grey and white calicos, toilet covers, lawn handkerchiefs, white Scotch twill and serge shirts, slops, &c., &c., &c.

Cobden House, 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

Those who for Bargains would not be late,
Should COME THIS DAY *to* JOHNSON AND WRIGHT.

8151

WINTER GOODS. WINTER GOODS.

PURCHASERS of Winter Goods are solicited to inspect the stock of Dropery, &c., at Commerce House, 442, George-street, which has just been replenished by a large shipment ex Oriental. The undersigned feel convinced that as these Goods have been bought by their Mr. Dawson, in England, direct from the manufacturers, that they are in the best possible position to supply their friends and the public with articles of the most sterling value at the most reasonable rates.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON,

8042 Commerce House, 442, George-street.

GENTLEMEN are particularly requested to inspect the stock of Doeskins, Beavers, Pilots, Vestings, &c., now being rapidly made up at Commerce House, 442, George-street. These Goods have been bought for cash of the leading manufacturers in England, and the undersigneds' extensive experience as Tailors and Clothiers enables them to assure their friends, that such a combination of style, quality, and cheapness, has never before been offered to the Sydney public.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON,

8041 Commerce House, 442, George-street.

CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS.

W. COLEMAN, 453, George-street is SELLING OFF—

	s.	d.	
Rough hollands at	0	6	per yard
Unions	0	3½	„
Cotton checks	0	4½	„
Glass cloths	0	7	„
Huckabacks, all linen	0	8½	„
Medical rubbers	0	9½	„
Orleans cloth	0	9½	„
Drab moleskins	0	10	„
Horrocks' longcloth	0	4	„
White counterpanes	3	0	each
10-4 Superior ditto	7	6	„
Widows' caps	1	0	„
Boys' cloth caps	1	0	„
Lambswool half-hose, Scotch make	0	9½	per pair

Also,—A large assortment of table linen, at fifty per cent. under cost price. 7907

FASHIONABLE FRENCH FELT HATS,

EX PRINCE OF WALES.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call the attention of the citizens of Sydney generally, and the intending emigrants to California particularly, to a really first-rate description of French Felt Hats, which combine the two great requisites, comfort and fashionable appearance, and their cheapness is only equalled by their durability.

B. M. has his usual extensive stock of Beaver and Velvet-napped Paris Hats of every shape and quality, and ventilated so as to insure a COOL HEAD in the hottest weather.

Hats of all descriptions manufactured to order in any quantity, on the shortest notice.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

Naval and Military Ornaments, Commissariat Lace, Livery Bands, Cockades, &c.

French Hat Manufactory,

4374 77, Market-street

EX DUDBROOK.

NOW LANDED, opened, marked off, and ready for sale, at

J. THOMPSON AND SONS',

266, PITT-STREET,

7-8 Town plates, from 8s. per piece
Hoyle's best cambrics, 13s. 6d.
7-8 Dark fancies
9-8 and 5-4 lilacs, from 5½d.
9-8 and 5-4 fancy cambrics
5-4 Navy blues
8-4 and 6-4 Gala plaids, all wool, very superior
3-4 Very good, from 8½d. per yard
A large assortment of these in every pattern
French merinos, all shades, very low
British ditto ditto
Coburgs, in every colour, from 1s. per yard
Orleans, all colours, from 26s. per piece
Figured Orleans, from 1s. per yard
Shot ditto, Queen's stripe
Chameleon, oriental lustre
Marle and satin stripe alpaca lustre
Fancy woollen goods
Children's polkas, paletots, victorines
Muffs, tippets, cuffs, collars
Frills, mitts, hoods, boots
Gaiters, bootakins, cravats, &c., &c.
6-4 Grey sheeting calico, from 6d.
Ditto shirting ditto from 2d.
White ditto ditto from 2½d.
36 Inch ditto ditto from 3½d.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 sheetings, from 9d.
Cotton tick, from 3¾d.
4-4 Osnaburgh from 5¾d.
8 4 Hollands, rough and dressed, from 6d.
White window hollands, from 36 inch to 50
Ditto in Gothic
Venetian
Fancy chintz
Towelling, in huckabacks
Medical rubbers, family linen
Glass cloth, dowlas and diaper
White counterpanes, varying in size from 8 to 13-4, commencing at 3s.
Coloured ditto, from 3s.
Diaper rugs
Toilet quilts, coloured and white Marsala and imperial
Printed chintz furniture, in great variety
White dimity, from 4½d.
Black and white crinolines, plain and checked, 4s. 6d. per piece, 12 yards
Jacconet muslins 4s. 6d.
Check ditto, 4s. 6d.
Book ditto, 3s.
Blue, drab, and nankeen jeans, from 7½d.
Blue chambrays
Drab and miller's drab moleskin, very heavy make, from 9d. per yard
Cotton cords, in
Bang-up
Constitution
6 and 8 Shaft, from 16 d.
Woollen and cotton hosiery, of every description
Lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton drawers, pantaloons, and shirts
Ladies' ditto ditto ditto
Stays, women's satteen, jean, and coutille
Ditto, ditto patent elastic
Children's stays and bands
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 oil cloths, from 13d.
Medallions, 3s.
Blankets, from 8-4 to 12-4, all qualities
Moleskin trousers, single and double stitched
Woollen cord ditto
Scotch twill regatta shirts
Fancy ditto ditto
Pilot coats
Pea coats
Riding coats, with capes
Chesterfields' and Albert ditto
Check doeskin and tweed
Shooting coats
Shepherds' coats
Waistcoats, in variety
Plush sleeved ditto
Moleskin ditto ditto
Boys' moleskin jackets and trousers
Tweed ditto ditto
Cabbage-tree, China, and Manila hats
Paris silk, very superior, from 9s.
Boys' and men's cloth caps
Fancy doeskins
English and colonial tweeds
Broadcloths, black and coloured
Pilot cloths, blue and brown
Beaver ditto, ditto. 7643

WORKED MUSLIN ROBES, BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

JUST received direct from India:—
20 Most beautifully embroidered Decca Muslin Robes
20 Coloured striped ditto ditto.

J. T. and S. would beg to call the attention of Ladies to these as being well worthy inspection.

ALSO,

1 Case Evening and Ball Dresses.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON, 266, Pitt-street.

J. THOMPSON AND SON,

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

HAVING determined on clearing out, their present *Stock of Carpetings*, J. T. and Son now offer to their friends and the public the whole of their stock of—

Brussels carpets, at 2s. 6d. per yard
Kidderminster ditto, at 2s. 6d. ditto
Imperials ditto, at 4s. ditto
Druggets ditto, 2s. 6d. ditto.

7849 266, Pitt-street.

EX DUDBROOK.

JUST OPENED BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

1 Case Ladies' and gentlemen's Dressing Cases
1 Case Writing Desks
1 Case Work Boxes.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON.

BLUE PILOT CLOTHS

	s.	d.
6-4 Indigo blue, per yard	5	1
6-4 Ditto ditto, ditto	5	9
6-4 Ditto ditto, ditto	6	3
6-4 Ditto super, ditto	7	0
6-4 West of England beavers, in black, olive, brown, and blue, per yard ..	10	6

Wool dyed broadcloths, in all colours, from 7s. per yard
8-4 Black doe, from 3s. 9d. per yard
3-4 Fancy doeskins, 2s. 9d., 3s. 4d., 4s., 5s.
Any length cut at the above prices, at the Pantecnetheca, 451, George-street.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,

8104 Proprietors.

ON SALE.

HOLLOWARE

Ironware, assorted, 6 to 16
Bottling wire, in 12 inch lengths
Scotch, Lancashire, T, and parliament hinges
Kent, Canterbury, and rivetting hammers
Scotch screw augers, and chisels
Counter weighing machines and spring balances
Bed screws and wood screws
Bullock and dog chains
Anvils and vyces
Wheat, coffee, and malt mills
Saws and files
Shoe bills, fine wrought joiners' brads, and fine cut tacks
Horse nails
Fryingpans and spades
Japanned trays
Axes, adzes, and tomahawks
Iron weights, in sets
Fire-arms
Cutlery
Yellow metal taps and pewter measures
Brass butts, roller blind furniture, sash fasteners, bolts, &c.
Glassware

G. THORNE AND CO., 591, George-street.

May 6. 8135

COFFIN FURNITURE.

A few sets of men's, women's, and children's Coffin Furniture, landed this day.

Also,—

A very superior assortment of CABINET MAKERS' AND OTHER BRASS FOUNDRY,

Consisting of—

Till, box, and cupboard locks
Thread and plate escutcheons
Brass butts and table hinges
STAIR RODS AND EYES
Blind furniture and racks
Hat, and hat and coat hooks
Brass hooks, rings and nails
Round and flush bolts
Venetian blind ends, and blind bolts
BRASS, IRON, and WOOD CASTORS
Table catches and couples
Sash screws and rollers
Cornice pole brackets
&c., &c., &c.

The whole will be sold at a very low price.

NOTT AND EDWARDS.

553, George-street,

8011 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Scotch oatmeal, in barrels, fresh imported
Taylor's Dietetic cocoa
Jamaica ginger
Jordan almonds
Sperm candles
Kent hops
Twankay and congou teas
Grocers' and writing paper
Cured tongues, in barrels
Preserved fresh salmon, in one and two pound tins
English cordage, 1 to 6½ inch
Sail twine
Cotton wick (fine)
Invoice brushware
An elegant new cabinet pianoforte, by Allison and Allison.

GEORGE THORNE AND CO., 591, George-street.

May 6. 8135

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Wool and hay lashing
Manila rope, assorted sizes, from ¾ to 6 inch
Hoop iron, assorted, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch
5 and 6 lb. Patent nails
Fishhooks
Spades and shovels
Shoemakers' hemp
Hatchets
Blued American axes
Sheepshears
Sail hooks and thimbles
¾ Link coil chain
Lignum vitæ
Thrums
White lead
Sheet lead, 3½ and 4 lbs.
Lead piping, assorted sizes
Borradaile's patent felt
Pipes
Oil peppermint
Bluestone, in 1 cwt. packages
Glue, best London
Roman cement
Broom heads and brushes
Starch and blue, Colman's
Window glass, a few boxes of large size, suitable for shop fronts and picture frames
Corks
Paris hats
Straw, Tuscan and fancy plaits
Beads, suitable to the island trade

L. AND S. SPYER,

7609 Lower George-street.

FOR SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THE UNDERSIGNED:—

Case gin
Brandy, in hogsheads, pale
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases, very superior
Claret, in 1 dozen cases
Liqueurs, assorted
Havannah, Regalia, and other cigars, in small packages
Tobacco
Loaf sugar, 10 and 12 lb. loaves
Butter, in kegs and glass jars, well adapted for shipping
Perfumery, soap, and eau de cologne
Common, musquet, and sporting powder and shot
Musquets and fowling-pieces
Percussion caps
Looking glasses
Oil paintings
Marble tables, in great variety
Black and white marble pavement
Porcelain glass, and earthenware
Vegetable and flower seeds
Printed books
Paper and account books
Oil cloth, table covers, and for floors
Hearth rugs and carpets
Haberdashery, millinery, and ribbons
Shawls, handkerchiefs, and scarfs
An invoice of lace, black and white
Hats and caps
Boots and shoes, in great variety
Ironmongery, cutlery, nails, &c.
Lamps, lanthorns, &c.
Machines for making seidlitz water, with powders
Refrigerators, with materials
Medicines, in capsules and otherwise
Clocks
Brushware
Linseed oil, in casks
White lead, black and green paint, in jars
Bleached canvas
Yellow metal, sheathing, and nails
Lucifer matches
An invoice of blocks, sheaves, mast hoops, &c.
Hysonskin tea, in chests and halves
Congou, in chests and halves
Souchong, in half-chests
Young hyson, imperial, and gunpowder tea, in boxes
Sugars—Pampanga, Taal, Zebu, China brown, and brewer's
China silks, satins, nankeens, slippers, &c.
Manila rum, in hogsheads
Gin, in hogsheads
New Zealand spars and rikers.

HENRY MOORE, Deloitte's Wharf.

April 16. 6771

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Hunt's treble diamond port wine
Ditto bottled ditto
Madeira, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Sherry, in butts and hogsheads
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s ale, pale and strong
West Indian rum, in puncheons and hogsheads, 8 to 31 O.P.
Hysonskin tea
Pampanga sugar, China ditto
Kent and Sussex hops
Colman's blue
Wrapping and post paper, millboards
Twine and shoethread
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6lbs.
Hoop and bar iron
German window glass
Linseed oil, in tins and drums
Turpentine, in five gallon iron drums
Curled horsehair
Striped shirts, Scotch canvas
Woolpacks, 9½ lbs.
Davies' boots and shoes
Muntz's metal and sheathing nails
Corks and corkwood
Countess slates and nails
Thrashing machines and drill ploughs

7966 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, 1849 BREWING.

A PARCEL of the above, just landed ex the Dudbrook, and for sale at the stores of the undersigned.

8085 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

SUPERIOR SILVER WATCHES. 475, GEORGE STREET.

SUPERIOR Silver Watches are selling for £3 15s. at D. DAVIS', 475, George-street. They are in elegant double-backed engine-turned cases, with silver or hard enamelled dials, of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, with going barrel to continue the action while winding, and warranted for two years.

ALSO,

FIRST-RATE SILVER PATENT LEVERS FOR £4 10s.,

in engine-turned double-backed cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, warranted not to vary more than one minute per week.

EXCELLENT DOUBLE-BACKED HUNTING WATCHES FOR BUSH USE.

These watches are in strong double-backed silver hunting cases, with beautifully finished movements—made expressly to order for bush use—from £3 10s. to £5 5s.—warranted two years.

A written undertaking is given with each watch for two years, on which they will receive any attention required, without extra charge.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR CLEANING WATCHES.

	s.	d.
Watches of the vertical construction....	2	6
„ patent lever	3	6
„ Genevé or horizontal	4	0

N.B.—Gentlemen having their Genevé watches out of order, may now with confidence leave them at this establishment for repairs, as D. D. begs to remind them that he has still in his employ the only Geneva workman in the colony.

ALL WATCHES PASSING THROUGH THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE PROPERLY TIMED BY AN ASTRONOMICAL REGULATOR.

Best English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.

Observe the address,

D. DAVIS,

7408 475, George-street.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

THE undersigned has just received, expressly for the joyous occasion of Her Majesty's Birth-day, a splendid assortment of best English

FIREWORKS,

Consisting of magnificent HORIZONTAL WHEELS, charged with mines, Roman candles, &c.; BRILLIANT SUNS, double triangle wheels, Jack-in-boxes, rockets, and the usual variety of Catherine-wheels, serpents, crackers, blue lights, &c.

Also, a few boxes of beautifully assorted CHINESE FIREWORKS.

Rocking horses, Noah's arks, and other large toys, suitable for presents, always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, fine cabinet-ware, BASKETWARE, coloured glass and Chinaware, steel and gilt toy goods, and almost every description of fancy merchandise.

IVORY, BONE, and fine HARDWOOD TURNERY executed on the premises.

HENRY PARKES, Importer and Manufacturer,

6665 16 and 20, Hunter-street.

W. WYATT AND SON,

CURRIERS, LEATHER SELLERS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION in the following Goods:—

Extra large japanned roans
Coloured and black moroccos
Coloured roans and skivers
Rough, smooth, and coloured calf
Book, sheep and lamb skins.

205, Pitt-street,

7756 Next the School of Arts.

IRONMONGERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE undersigned being desirous of reducing his large *Stock of Iron and General Ironmongery Goods*, begs to inform Shippers, Country Storekeepers, Settlers, and the public generally, that he has had the whole of his *Stock*, old as well as new, carefully re-marked at considerably lower prices than those hitherto charged, and respectfully invites all parties requiring goods of this description to an inspection of his *Stock*, which comprises complete assortments of everything usually kept by the trade, the whole of which will be sold at a very slight advance upon the actual cost.

R. M. ROBEY,

7733 427, George-street.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ' PATENT METAL, 24, 26, and 28 oz.

Nails 1½ inch
Sheet Lead
Hardware, for the South Sea Island trade
Lea and Perrin's Worcester Sauce, half-pints
Hysonskin and Congou Tea, in chests and half-chests.

THACKER AND CO.,

8021 541, George-street.

OL. JECORIS ASELLI, OR COD LIVER OIL.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a supply of the above much celebrated Medicine.

JOHN ROW, Medical Halls, 93, King-street, and corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets.

7524

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, and Vineyard
Ditto pale, in one dozen cases
Rum, Jamaica, East India, and Colonial
Geneva and Old Tom
Port, sherry, and Cape wines
Mauritius and Manila sugars
Hysonskin and Congou teas
Kent hops
Liverpool and St. Ubes' salt
Broom heads and assorted brushes
Cavendish and Negrohead tobacco
Blankets, slops, &c.

BEAMES AND KEELE,

7760 Hunter-street.

SANDEMAN'S PORT.

EX NORTH ESK.

THE remainder of these wines on sale by the undersigned.

6264 BROWN AND CO.

PORT FAIRY BEEF, PRIME QUALITY.

R. CAMPBELL,

1923 Circular Quay.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER from "Raby" and other choice dairies in the Camden district.

First quality Wollongong butter
Melbourne salt butter, warranted to keep a four months' voyage.

☞ Families and Shipping may always depend upon obtaining the above article at DAVY'S, of the best quality.

Also for sale,

Two tons Lachlan cheese
One ton Rankin's cheese
25 cases prime English Cheshire Cheese
And an extensive stock of the BEST GROCERY GOODS in the market, far exceeding the limits of an advertisement.

OBSERVE, AT

A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart, Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

5660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.—Labuan, barque, 547 tons, Captain Scott, from the Downs, the 13th January. Passenger—Mr. James Carey.

May 4.—Henrietta, schooner, 104 tons, Captain Waugh, from Adelaide, the 22nd April.

May 5.—George, barque, 414 tons, Captain Tregerthen, from the Downs 25th November.

May 5.—Samuel Boddington, barque, 669 tons, Captain Hurst, from Melbourne, the 1st instant. Passengers—Mr. William Campbell, Mr. Nesbitt, Mrs. Morrison, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Lister, Miss Morris, Mr. Kalliburton, Mr. Bow, Mr. Rosenburg, Mr. Taylor, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Cockran, and Mr. Twine.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Perseverance, schooner, 82 tons, Captain Todd, for Port Nicholson.

May 4.—Champion, schooner, 52 tons, Captain Collas, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Vickery, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Clarke, and John Carr.

May 4.—Mary Stewart, schooner, 73 tons, Captain Sommerville, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Korf, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, John O'Brien, J. M'Dermott.

May 5.—Portenia, brig, 221 tons, Captain Milatovich, for California via Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Barnes, Dr. Wright, wife, and child, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Milatovich, Mr. Jacobs, wife, and child, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Casenore, Thomas Gorie, Thomas Conor, Robert Davis, W. Chatton, wife, and two children, W. Bird, George Thompson, Thomas Taylor, Michael Fenton, Samuel Fuls (Chinese servant), Robert Watson, and Robert Fox.

May 5.—Clifton, ship, 868 tons, Captain Beasley, for Batavia. Passengers—Mr. Garty, Miss Garty, Mr. D. James, John Brown, John Devlin, and nine Manila men.

May 5.—Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Plant, for Sandwich Islands and California. Passengers—Mr. Cowan and Mr. O'Rielly.

May 5.—Ann Mary, schooner 51 tons, Captain Brown, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Gorman, Mrs. Gorman, Mr. H. Love, Henry Brown, Samuel Every, James Charlton, John Summers.

CLEARANCES.

May 4.—Antares, schooner, 131 tons, Captain M'Arthur, for Newcastle, in ballast.

May 4.—Achilles, barque, 449 tons, Captain M'Ruvie, for London. Passengers—Mr. James R. Stokes, Mr. T. B. Gadham.

May 4.—Thomas Arbuthnot, ship, 621 tons, Captain Heaton, for London. Passengers—Mr. George S. Webb, D.A.C.G., Captain Maughan, Mr. Keep, Mr. Birnstingl, Mr. C. H. Lock.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 4.—Traveller, 9, Edwards, from Brisbane Water, with 300 bushels shells; Young Billy, 18, Carbuss, from the Hawkesbury, with 600 bushels shells; Midas, 32, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 42 tons coals; Trial, 19, Leader, from Broulee, with 24 tons potatoes; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 40 casks tallow, 70 trusses hay, 300 hides, 50 bales sheepskins, 36 boxes candles, and sundries; Catherine, 37, Nicholson, from Twofold Bay, with 23 casks tallow, 150 hides, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 4.—Cygnet, 29, West; Midas, 32, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast; Traveller, 9, Edwards, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Peacock, 18, Hawley, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Dove, 13, Collins, for Kiama, with sundries; Young Billy, 18, Carbuss, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; Echo, 22, Hodgkinson, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; Fama, 26, Finley, for the Bellinger, in ballast; Jeanie Deans, 31, Witcher, for Broulee, with sundries; Phœbe, 89, Collins, for the Clarence River, with sundries; Lucy and James, 31, Brown, for Camden Haven, in ballast; Swan, 35, Lambert, for Morpeth, in ballast; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

May 4.—Labuan, barque, 547 tons, Captain Scott, from London: 1 box merchandise, A. Tod; 2 casks cart boxes, R. Iredale; 27 quarter-casks wine, 10 hogsheads brandy, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 5 cases matchwood, A. Wortmann; 8 casks 9 cases 30 sheets lead 19 casks 50 kegs white lead, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 38 cases sheet copper, 4 casks copper nails, F. M'Nab; 70 cases merchandise, 1955 bars iron, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 150 casks bottled beer, 100 boxes candles, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 1 case a piano, R. Tooth; 1 case books, J. Docker; 1 case merchandise, Wm. Elton; 8 bales merchandise, George Thorne and Co.; 50 hogsheads stout, 2 cases paper hangings, 8 bales merchandise, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 18 barrels 39 boxes raisins, 2 barrels 36 boxes almonds, 3 chests liquorice, 120 quarter drums figs, 18 caroteels currants, 3 hogsheads nuts, 3 casks sweet almonds, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 21 pockets hops, R. and E. Tooth; 4 cases books, W. Connolly; 50 barrels raisins, 10 caroteels 10 cases figs, 6 cases French plums, 100 hogsheads ale, Thacker and Co.; 2 cases merchandise, Mackintosh and Hirst; 30 cases oilman's stores, 332 bars 15 bundles iron, 67 kegs nails, 8 bundles wheels, 5 casks merchandise, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 3 cases merchandise, J. B. and G. Were; 3 bales merchandise, J. A. Buttery; 153 packages oilman's stores, F. Nainby; 2 bales 22 cases merchandise, A. Mitchell; 11 cases merchandise, John Lane; 1 case sundries, J. S. Freeman; 2 cases 26 trunks 3 packages merchandise, 200 casks bottled beer, Young and Co.; 14 trunks merchandise, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 bale 4 trusses merchandise, Cooper, Brothers; 20 puncheons 32 hogsheads rum, 5 butts 30 quarter-casks wine, Brown and Co.; 14 bales, 15 casks, 1 case, 1 machine, William Thompson; 58 bundles spades, Benjamin Thompson; 36 cases 15 bales merchandise, Beames and Keele; 7 cases 4 trunks merchandise, J. Isaacs; 1 case books, 13 cases 10 bales merchandise, 323 plates, 30 bundles rivets, 32 bars angle iron, 240 bundles hoops, Gilchrist and Alexander; 4 cases merchandise, Hyam, Dair, and Co.; 8 bales 1 case merchandise, Donaldson and Co.; 2 cases 2 bales merchandise, J. Hordern; 6 bales, 5 cases, A. L. Hordern; 1 case, James Wright; 50 cases 8 bales merchandise, Price, Pavenc, and Gywn; 79 cases merchandise, W. S. Barnett; 1 case, A. Sillitoe; 4 boxes merchandise, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 3 cases merchandise, E. Austin; 3 bales woolpacks, 21 half tierces, 1 keg tobacco, R. Campbell, sen., and Co.; 2 bales books, Rev Dr. Ross; 3 cases, 26 casks, 8 bundles merchandise, Lovicks and Piper; 1 case, 3 bundles, 3 casks, Executors of L. Iredale; 2 bales, 5 cases, J. Broughton; 4 cases stationery, W. Moffitt; 1 box, J. S. Willis; 1 case blocks, W. S. Fehenback; 3 bales canvas, W. Walker and Co.; 8 cases, 12 bales merchandise, Lark and Bennett; 27 packages merchandise, Aspinwall and Chalder; 10 hhds. B.P. rum, 6 hhds. brandy, 10 hhds. stout, 50 cases Geneva, 400 bundles hoop iron, 50 barrels, 50 boxes, 50 caroteels raisins and currants, 213 cases merchandise, 20 quarter casks wine, 100 casks bottled beer, 100 cases gin, 40 casks, 65 bags nails, 30 casks soda, R. Campbell, tertius; 44 plough moulds, 54 axle moulds, 1 bale, 20 kegs, 5 bundles pans, 13 bundles spades, 9 casks, 2 bellows, 26 casks, 4 cases, 7 hhds, 77 kegs, 1 box merchandise, 125 camp ovens, 77 covers, 165 iron pots, 6 ploughshare moulds, Alfred Hawley and Co. 3 tierces, 7 cases, 5 kegs merchandise, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 2 cases merchandise, F. Ebsworth; 1 case merchandise, W. Turner; 5 cases 1 cask merchandise, L. and S. Samuel; 3 cases merchandise, Union Bank of Australia; 42 bundles iron, Hunter River Steam Navigation Company; 4 cases merchandise, S. Marsh; 14 casks merchandise, Moses Joseph; 1 bale merchandise, D. Cohen and Co.; 11 bales 74 cases, D. Jones and Co.; 16 cases 2 bales merchandise, A. Brierley; 24 cases 11 bales merchandise, P. Hart; 1 box, Lieutenant Colonel Mundy; 4 cases, Rev. Dr. Polding; 6 blocks tin, 2 casks merchandise, William Henderson; 16 casks 4 bundles brushware, 10 bales, 18 cases merchandise, S. Lyons; 8 cases 1 bale, Dawson and Thompson; 4 cases 1 bale, M'Arthur, Little, and Co.; 19 casks, 21 bales, 22 crates, 145 cases, merchandise, 4 planks rosewood, 14 kegs nails, Order.

May 5.—George, barque, 414 tons, Captain Tregerthen, from London: 6 cases 4 bales merchandise, Benjamin and Moses; 2 cases stationery, W. Moffitt; 6 casks painter's colours, Kershner and Co.; 21 hogsheads cider, 7 casks 4 cases merchandise, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 57 cases, 3 caroteels, 2 barrels, 2 boxes raisins, almonds, figs, &c., E. C. Weekes; 16 cases, 15 bales, 1 parcel merchandise, 72 hogsheads B.P. rum, 40 half hogsheads vinegar, Lamb, Parbury, and Co; 113 casks bottled beer, William Davis; 14 cases 7 casks 1 box merchandise, A. Sillitoe; 500 bags salt, R. Campbell, sen., and Co.; 24 bales 40 cases merchandise, 349 cases glass, 11 coils rope, 5 jars oil, L. and S. Spyer; 20 hogsheads gin, 30 hogsheads B.P. rum, 198 cases brandy, 61 half-barrels herrings, Gilchrist and Alexander; 1 case merchandise S. H Marsh; 19 casks merchandise, L. and S. Samuel; 6 caroteels 23 bales 12 cases merchandise, 20 hogsheads beer, George Thorne and Co.; 13 bales 7 cases merchandise, John Hordern; 16 packages merchandise, S. A. Donaldson; 9 packages merchandise, Dawson and Thompson; 18 barrels 9 casks 27 bundles 31 cases merchandise, J. W. Barnett; 6 cases 1 bale merchandise, 27 cases wine, J B. and G. Were; 35 hogsheads brandy, 31 hogsheads B. P. rum, 4 butts, 11 hogsheads, 8 quarter-casks wine, 15 bales merchandise, Brown and Co.; 1 case 6 bales merchandise, A. Mitchell; 1 box, J. C. Miller; 30 hogsheads beer, Young and Co.; 28 hogsheads brandy, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 6 cases, 1 bale merchandise, J. Thompson and Son; 1 case merchandise, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 9 bales, 4 cases, 1 parcel, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 15 bales merchandise, J. W. Gosling; 3 cases, 3 trunks merchandise, John Isaacs; 20 packages raisins, 26 cases currants and almonds 40 barrels, 2 puncheons merchandise, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 40 cases, 23 bales, 1 box merchandise, George Rees; 2 half barrels, 2 quarter-barrels gunpowder, J. Miles; 100 cases Geneva, 12 hogsheads brandy, 30 hogsheads rum, 104 mats cordage, 41 bales, 345 cases, 12 casks, 45 kegs, 40 boxes, 68 crates merchandise, Order.

May 5.—Samuel Boddington, barque, 669 tons, Captain Hurst, from Melbourne: 880 bars, 400 bundles iron, 5 casks merchandise, 1 case books, Order.

EXPORTS.

May 4.—Thomas Arbuthnot, ship, 621 tons, Captain Heaton, for London: 38 casks tallow, 1 case specimens natural history, 48 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 59 casks tallow, 68 hides, 80 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 66 casks tallow, J. Davis; 123 casks tallow, 290 bales wool, 8000 treenails, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 28 casks tallow, 59 bales wool, William Hindson; 83 casks tallow, Buyers and Lochhead; 42 casks tallow, Bank of Australasia; 47 casks tallow, Brown and Co.; 160 casks tallow, 11 bales wool, M. Joseph; 28 tons bones, William Nimmo and Co.; 123 tons copper ore John Taylor; 6 packages rosewood, 2 logs cedar, 1 log tamana wood, W. Webb; 109 bales wool, R. How; 85 bales wool, Young and Co.; 19 bales wool, S. Browning; 53 bales wool, H. Crawford; 39 bales wool, A. B. Spark; 19 bales wool, A P. Southey; 22 bales wool, W. Dawes; 7 bales wool, H. F. Forster; 81 bales wool, Swaine, Webbs, and Co.; 20 bales wool, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 18 bales wool, James Taylor; 62 bales wool, 45 casks tallow, 48 hides, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 11 bales wool, M. Joseph; 15 bales wool, J. Simmons; 25 casks tallow, 40 hides, Isaac Levey; 47 bales wool, J. W. M'Arthur. Recapitulation: 1094 bales wool, 616 casks tallow, 156 hides, 9 logs wood, 123 tons copper ore, 28 tons bones, 8000 treenails.

May 4.—Achilles, barque, 449 tons, Captain M'Ruvie, for London: 72 casks sperm oil, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 99 casks sperm oil, 404 bales wool R. Campbell, tertius; 13 casks cocoanut oil, G. A. Lloyd; 94 casks tallow, 1850 hides, 3000 horns, J. R. and A. F. Wilshire; 42 casks tallow, R. Towns; 1 bale leather, William Wright; 6 bales leather, 25 bales wool, Gilchrist and Alexander; 1167 bags copper ore, Sheppard and Alger; 56 bales wool, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 129 bales wool, Thomas Holt, jun.; 38 bales wool, Thomas Agars; 33 bales wool, Donaldson and Co.; 195 bales wool, R. Campbell, sen., and Co.; 6 bales wool, W. S. Deloitte; 12,000 treenails, 2 tons old copper, R. M'Ruvie. Recapitulation—886 bales wool, 171 casks sperm oil, 13 casks cocoanut oil, 136 casks tallow, 7 bales leather, 1850 hides, 3000 horns, 1167 bags copper ore, 12,000 treenails, 2 tons old copper.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London—By the Anglia, and Thomas Arbuthnot, this evening, at 6; and by the Achilles, to-morrow evening, at 6.

ADELAIDE.

Arrivals.—April 21. Ceres, barque, 414 tons, Captain Schunnemann, from Bremen 10th and the Downes 20th December.

The Labuan has been 111 days from the Downs: spoke no vessels connected with these colonies. The George has had a tedious passage of 161 days from the Downs, consequently brings no news. In lat. 1·33 N., and long. 18·19 W., spoke the Lord Sidmouth, from London to Bombay, out 58 days.

The Henrietta, having on board 1076 bags flour from Adelaide, bound for San Francisco, put in here on Saturday last, for repairs, having while lying-to in a gale of wind off the Dromedary carried away part of her bulwarks. She will resume her voyage after the necessary repairs are completed. Spoke the Prince of Wales, brig, hence for Melbourne, off the Dromedary, on the 1st instant.

The Catherine, from Twofold Bay, reports the brig Dart having put into Twofold Bay on the 25th, and sailed on the 27th ultimo, for Melbourne; also, the Fanny Fisher, Skerne, Essington, and Margaret and Agnes, on the 27th, and sailed on the 29th. Saw the Shamrock, steamer, on Friday night, about thirty miles northward of Twofold Bay.

The schooner Elizabeth, from Adelaide, bound for Circular Head, put into Twofold Bay on the 1st instant, having lost both anchors and chains, and being short of water; got two casks of water, and left for Sydney the same day.

The Favorite, brig, from Liverpool, out 139 days arrived at Melbourne on the 30th ultimo. The Troubadour, from Adelaide, was going into Port Phillip when the Samuel Bodington left.

The new ship Blackwall, 1000 tons, Thorne, was advertised to leave London on the 26th July, and the Waterloo, Neatby, on the 1st August.

The brig Sophia, with sandalwood, arrived at Hongkong February 3. The Nerbudda and Horsburgh (?), from Sydney, arrived at Woosung on the 25th January. The Eleanor was to sail from Hongkong for Amoy early in February. The schooner Mary and Elizabeth was to sail from Hongkong for Hobart Town about the 10th February.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High Water morn.	High Water even.
6	MONDAY	6 46	5 14	1 41	2 11

New Moon, 9·14 A.M., May 12.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. F. HOWSON,

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, MAY 6,

A new Grand Overture, by a Double Orchestra, composed expressly for this occasion, by Monsieur Gautrot.

Mr. F. HOWSON, in gratefully acknowledging the unbounded patronage he has hitherto experienced, respectfully solicits a continuance of that support he has always endeavoured to merit.

The Evening's Entertainments will commence with (for the first time in the colony), a celebrated Burletta, in 2 Acts, entitled TAMING A TARTAR; Or, MAGIC AND MAZOURKAPHOBIA. Count Crackovieninski, Mr. J. Howson; Kickeriwhiski, Mr. Rogers; MAZOURKI, Mr. F. HOWSON; Ivan, Mr. Hydes; Monsieur Coupée, Mr. Arabin; Strilinski, Mr. Torning; Countess Crackovieninski, Mrs. Guerin; Yelva, Mrs. Rogers; Mazourka, Mrs. Willis; Boline, Miss Hart. Nigger Melody, "De Blue-tail Fly," Mr. Hydes. To be followed by the Second Act of Weber's celebrated Opera of DER FREISCHUTZ. Rodolph, Mr. J. Howson; Kilian, Mr. Griffiths; Caspar, Mr. F. Howson; Linda, Mrs. Guerin; Rose, Madame Carandini. Celebrated Tambourine Dance (first time), Miss Hart. The whole to conclude with the very successful farce of JENNY LIND AT LAST; Or, THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Grocott; Mr. Skinner, George street; Mr. Wyatt, Victoria Hotel; and of Mr. F. Howson, at his residence, No. 75, Hunter-street, where boxes may be secured.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

ALTHOUGH the Labuan did not leave the Downs until the 13th January, the latest paper by her is dated January 8th, only three days later than had previously come to hand.

We give a few of the most interesting extracts, and refer to our London correspondent's letters to show the continued and increasing attention which is being paid to colonial subjects by all political parties in England.

(From our London Correspondent.)

20th December, 1849.

I WRITE now chiefly to correct the error into which I suspect I have been led, as respects the authorship of the articles in the *Times* on the Cape convict question. I told you in my last letter that the writer of those articles, a Mr. MACAULEY, had been rewarded with the post of Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius. The authority upon which I wrote was a very good one, but I am assured my informant is mistaken; and I hasten to correct a *possible* error—though not necessarily, it may be thought, to the prejudice of the party named. I am now told that the Mr. MACAULEY in question was, until his recent appointment as Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius, the Registrar of the Court of First Instance in that colony—and unless he has slipped home to secure his preferment, could not well have written the ministerial articles referred to. But I am further told that the actual writer of these articles has within the last few days received his reward, in a home judicial appointment. The *name* I shall forbear to mention, for fear of another possible blunder—though from the quarter I had my intelligence from, I do not think there is any chance of error in the present instance.

The last week has been full of rumours of a break-up in the ministry—but they seem only the self-delusions of the "agricultural" party. SIDNEY HERBERT's Female Emigration scheme continues likely to *take* well. You will notice that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has placed himself on the Committee, an extremely unusual thing for a Prime Minister, but showing that "Female Emigration" is to receive ministerial patronage. They must mind what they are about. Their scheme is too big in promise for the actual results they are likely to realise. The surplus women of England would be far too many for the female deficit of Australia. There is an idea here that every squatter and shepherd without exception is pining for a wife—and that the Australian demand for wives will be as constant as is the English means of supplying it. Still, it is a great thing to see how, in one way or another, the Australian Colonies are arresting public attention in this country.

I hear there is a brisk correspondence going on between members of Parliament just now—dispersed as they are in all quarters—as to what are their views and opinions on the convict question. You may be certain that there will be some stiff debates on that subject early next session.

31st December, 1849.

The course of party hostilities in the ensuing Parliamentary campaign is beginning to develope itself; and it is not difficult to see that "the colonies" are destined to be the field of many a stout contest. Re-protection of corn will of course, as a home topic, occupy the first attention; but full of interest as that subject may be at the present moment, and suggestive as each view of the question is of those animating appeals which our public men delight to recognise in the morning papers in connexion with their names, there still must be a limit even to protective and free-trade recriminations. The colonies then will afford the subject next in importance for exercising the eloquence, firing the patriotism, and consuming the time of our parliamentary partizans. This, of course, is presuming that no other matter of great immediate interest shall start up—such as another Paris revolution and consequent Chartist *revivals* in England—war with Russia and the Porte, in which England must needs participate, and from which France with diplomatic adroitness will back out—or an imminent rupture with America, arising out of that vastly important *casus belli*, the trespass on the territory of the King of Mosquito. But failing such like causes of national excitement, "the colonies" will certainly be worked up into a good stirring topic for the session. The GLADSTONE and LINCOLN party cherish a great dislike to Lord GREY. Mr. ADDERLEY pulls in the same direction; but the singular force of his antipathy to the noble earl, who treats him with very great indifference, and certain peculiarities of view in colonial matters (he is supposed to be much under the tutelage of GIBBON WAKEFIELD) make him almost a party in himself—the Adderley party beginning and ending in Mr. ADDERLEY. Still Mr. ADDERLEY is a man who will make himself heard; and the Cape topic he has in some measure got recognised as his own. The working of parties is somewhat remarkable on colonial questions. The Conservative hostility to Earl GREY—or rather, perhaps, the hostility of certain Conservatives—has caused quite a feeling in his favour amongst the Liberals. COBDEN, in one of his recent provincial harangues, (in which, as you will have remarked, he has given lengthened attention to the colonies,) distinctly praises Lord GREY and Mr. HAWES—the former as a man of enlarged and enlightened views, the latter as an able man of business. Indeed Lord GREY was considered as among the most liberal of the Whig nobles, realising, probably, what Lord LYNDHURST formerly styled "a Whig and something more;"—while HAWES came from the very midst of the Cobden camp;—and now having succeeded in gaining the great dislike of their opponents, old Liberal sympathies are awakened in their favour. COBDEN has pressed the colonies into his service, you may be sure from no love which he bears them, but merely as showing that they stand in the way of his great financial "principle"—the reduction of the national expenditure by £10,000,000. And he makes his economical projects and his scarcely disguised democratic tendencies, ancillary to one another. Give the colonies the fullest measure of self-government—let us wipe our hands clear of them altogether—let us have nothing to do with their government, or with "protecting" them, in any sense, commercial or military. Let us not meddle with their local affairs, and let them not meddle with our public money. Let us cry quits, and have done with each other. They cannot too soon be like the United States of America, and we cannot too soon save our ten millions. *Such is Cobden's colonial policy.* SIDNEY HERBERT, I think is not to be quite reckoned upon as a staunch oppositionist. I suspect that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having given in so prompt an adhesion to Mr. HERBERT's female emigration scheme, will have a conciliating effect in that quarter. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, from his usual political bias, should be an ally of COBDEN's, and therefore not implacably hostile to Earl GREY and Mr. HAWES. But Sir WILLIAM has certain colonial views of his own, at least he has in a general way taken up the colonial discontents as a weapon with which to damage the Government, be it Whig, or be it Tory, and he is likely to join the Conservative section opposed to Lord GREY, in all attacks on his Lordship, though he will be very opposed to that section when they announce *their* policy. As regards transportation he has ever been an out and out opponent of that system, having written and spoken against it for twelve years past. HUME will run generally with COBDEN, though HUME declared himself in favour of the transportation of our criminals. That, it is true, was *before* the Cape demonstrations.

Apart, however, from the personal aspects of this colonial question, there is much in the actual state of the colonies which is of urgent political importance. The state of Canada, mixed up as it is with questions of monarchy and republicanism, of protection and free-trade,—the irritations in Jamaica and Demerara, and which do not die out as Downing street expected,—the necessity of deciding on the future constitution of the great Australian group of colonies, ramifying into the endless discussions connected with such a topic,—and lastly, the settlement of the transportation question, associated as it now is in the English mind with colonial revolt and rebellion, and, *therefore*, commanding public attention,—here are evidently very choice materials for protracted discussions, of which the eloquent, the malignant, the disappointed, and the bores of both Houses will not fail to avail themselves. It shall be my care to give a constant attention to the proceedings, and let you have the result of my observations.

I noted down two or three weeks back, a remark in the *Times* on the Cape convict question, as, observing that the great journal had, for one cause or another, seen proper to support the ministerial policy with respect to the Colonies, I thought it in some measure gave the cue to what would be the line of defence adopted by the Government. It was as follows:—

"Though we have spent hundreds of millions in fostering and protecting our Colonies, and though we are now paying millions, over and above the interest on our debt, for the establishment and defence of our Colonies, it seems we must not send a single poor creature, whatever signs of amendment he shows, who has once worn a convict's jacket."

This was a hit, not only against the Cape, but all Colonies not consenting to receive convicts; and it was meant to lead to a COBDEN kind of conclusion, though not by a COBDEN course of argument,—*the refusal to expend another shilling of British money upon the Colonies*. It is a reproduction, but at the same time an expansion, of the extraordinary idea which you will remember Lord GREY gave birth to in the House of Lords last session—that because the British nation had paid for the Caffre war, the British nation had earned the right to send convicts to the Cape. I do not ever remember to have seen a paragraph which so completely shows how much the British public is at the mercy of its "best possible instructors," in all colonial matters. Their entire ignorance of colonies, and colonial history generally, could alone render such statements a safe experiment. Here we have *hundreds of millions* paraded to prove the ingratitude of "our colonies," the insinuation being that the Colonies are all alike—alike cormorants in receiving British money, alike ingrates in rejecting British criminals! Now the "hundreds of millions" spent by this country in "fostering and protecting," must apply almost exclusively to our old West India and Canadian Colonies. They indeed have been protected and fostered, but no convicts were ever sent to them or proposed to be sent to them. The Australian Colonies have never owed anything to protection, and honourable is the distinction,—though, if I mistake not, at this very time England *is* protected in the Australian markets. And as to the small military force in the Australian colonies, no more *convicts* being sent there, I presume there will be no actual necessity, as far as colonial objects are in question, for another *soldier* being sent there. I believe I am not far wrong in saying that in the three colonies of New South Wales, Port Phillip, and South Australia, you have not, at this moment, more than the strength of one complete regiment. As to the Cape, she is a conquered colony, and though I believe her interests have been substantially promoted by connexion with Great Britain, she had rather *still be Dutch*; and at any rate she can be taxed with but little concern in the creation of our "debt." Gratitude may be due for the lavish expenditure on the Caffre war; but it is an unique idea to require in return that the colonists shall be our gaolers. I never blamed the Government for trying to disperse their convicts, *the colonists freely consenting*; but their great blunder has been so obstinately striving to make any colonists take them after the first hint that they would be unacceptable. A man of no little consideration in the House of Commons, representing one of the largest constituencies in Great Britain, assured me that on this same subject of transportation he said recently to Lord GREY, "Why don't you send your convicts to Canada?—simply because you know you dare not."

With respect to your new Constitution, I am led to think the sense of many in Parliament will be opposed to Lord GREY's *federation*. When I say many, I mean of those who think and speak about colonial topics, and therefore there may be *more* who will vote for any scheme of Lord GREY's. His Lordship has set his heart on being the Australian Solon; and he has an earnestness and determination in carrying his views which increase our regret that they are not generally more free from objection than they have been since his accession to office. He is supposed to pique himself not a little on this Australian Union. The *tariffs* will be a subject of some discussion.

I shall take this opportunity of offering a few remarks on that new demand of yours—"Responsible Government." Perhaps to a man who has adequate general knowledge of the colonies, it is something not disadvantageous to his arriving at sound conclusions on such a subject that he is remote from the scene of local excitement. However that may be, I must say that the more thought I give to the subject the more am I impressed with the belief that you must and ought to have "Responsible Government." You will quite understand that my habitual ideas in political matters are those of *progress*; and that responsible government has ever appeared to me the necessary result of those constitutional changes which have been taking place in your colony since the year 1843. With me it has only been a question of expediency as to the particular time for advancing the doctrine and bringing it into operation; and when I remembered that it was only in 1843 that you first sent representative members to your Legislature, I confess it had not occurred to me, until the receipt of your later numbers, that the time had yet arrived for the agitation of the subject. And now, when I see it rising into the *national* cry of New South Wales, I have endeavoured to consider the subject in a manner wholly free from prejudice, merely keeping in view the general interests of the colony. I confess that I have had some misgivings, arising out of the following considerations:—You are still but a young community; for though now considerably more than half a century has elapsed since the first settlement at Sydney, yet it is only within some thirty years that the *colonisation* of the country can be fairly said to have commenced. Now it is in full swing, and almost every hour produces changes in your social condition. Your older towns are growing more populous—you are filling them with a race of operatives unknown twenty years ago in the southern hemisphere, men used to political combination—you are daily opening out fresh districts for occupation—in a word you are actively engaged, in language borrowed from the geological schools, in a great social *formation*. The process, going on indeed everywhere, is with you more active and elementary than in any other part of the world. Now I have thought that in this state of things public opinion would for the present be too versatile, too liable to be acted on by transient and occasional impulse, to allow with advantage the application of those principles which are understood by the term "responsible government"—a term which may be conveniently defined as the government of the country by parliamentary majorities. Would such a government ever have time allowed it—that is, would any colonial ministry be allowed to remain long enough in being—to act upon any settled or consistent policy? I believe that I here touch upon what will be the real difficulty of responsible government, *immediately* applied to the administration of your affairs. But in all questions of this nature we are brought to a balance of advantages—as well as of evils. And here it is a momentous fact in the question, the *will* of a community—that will we shall see daily increasing in intensity and urgency, and an agitation in consequence kept up greatly embarrassing to the actual executive of the country. Then a legislative body, from a majority of which (if at all combined as a *party*, and not merely united as an *opposition*,) the Executive of the colony is not taken, is ever in a false position. On its own part it is less a *responsible Legislature* than, for the public good, it ought to be. Then there is the unavoidable jealousy which a community feels when its Government is wholly composed of those named by another Government at the other end of the globe; and though I really believe that, from the fortunate accident of some of the members of your existing "Cabinet" being both liberal men and men of apt ability—and from the controlling influence of your independent members and the local Press—any actual inconvenience from this cause is far from being so great as the general fact would pre-suppose, yet, who can guarantee this state of things for any lengthened time? An obstinate wrongheaded Governor, with a new batch of compliant functionaries,—valuing themselves on the firmness with which they disregard public manifestations,—might bring about a conflict between the Executive and Legislature, which should end in a complete derangement of your whole constitutional system. Other considerations there are which weigh on this side of the question, but with which I do not now trouble you, seeing the length to which I find I have already brought this communication,—but altogether I find myself led to the persuasion that, with all its possible inconveniences and evils, you are quite right in *going for Responsible Government*. As SYDNEY SMITH said, men must go into the water to learn to swim. To govern yourselves you must make a beginning. Your public men must throw themselves earnestly into the work. There are popular tendencies which cannot be resisted—that of complete local self-government is one—and to guide and direct, not to oppose and thwart, I believe to be the only sagacious statesmanship in these times.

London, 1st January, 1850.

I did not calculate, when I closed my letter of yesterday's date, so soon to address you again. But the following "prospectus about to be issued" appearing in yesterday's *Daily News*, I thought it well to institute some inquiries respecting it. But first let me give you entire this forthcoming prospectus:—

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORM OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

The general object of the Society is to aid in obtaining for every dependency, which is a true colony of England, the real and sole management of all local affairs by the colony itself, including the disposal of the waste lands, and the right to frame and alter its local constitution at pleasure. According to the views of the Society, this municipal or local independence, this entire relief of distant colonies from the great evil of being ruled in local matters by a department of the administration in London, instead of being incompatible with allegiance to the Crown of England, is really calculated to substitute for growing disaffection, and for the present danger of a dismemberment of the British empire, a loyal and devoted attachment on the part of the colonies towards the mother country; and also to promote the advantage of both colonies and mother country, by removing the worst impediment, and affording a new and powerful encouragement to colonization proceeding from the United Kingdom.

It will be a main object of the Society's endeavours to relieve the mother country from the whole expense of the local government of colonies, except only that of the defence of the colony from aggression by foreign powers at war with the empire.

The means by which the society will endeavour to accomplish its objects are,

First—An organised association, in the United Kingdom of those who hold the above opinions, with a view to general communication and discussion, as well as co-operative and concentrated exertion; and more especially with a view to a ready and constant preparation for proceedings in parliament, as circumstances may require.

Secondly—An organised co-operation with the colonies. Every colony which desires to obtain the co-operation of this society, in order to acquire self-government in its local affairs, is invited to select an agent in England, who may be the organ of its wishes in accredited communication with the society; and, in the mean time, the best arrangement possible for temporary correspondence with the colonies will be immediately made. The society will be composed of all persons who shall contribute a subscription of one pound to the fund which will be required for the expenses of the first year. The proceedings of the society will be conducted by a council elected by a general meeting of its members; and the council will assemble at least once a week during the session of parliament.

The following gentlemen have already consented to form the first council:—

HON. FRANCIS BARING, M.P., Chairman.

The Lord Lyttelton.	R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. M. Gibson, M.P.	E. Horsman, Esq., M.P.
	J. Napier, Esq., M.P.
Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P.	J. Simeon, Esq., M.P.
	C. B Adderley, Esq., M.P.
Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P.	H. Ker Seymer, Esq., M.P.
	M. J. Higgins, Esq.
S. H. Walpole, Esq., M.P.	F. A. M'Geachy, Esq.
J. Hume, Esq., M.P.	

Detailed regulations for the management of the society's proceedings, and the steps which should be immediately taken at the opening of the session, will be arranged by the first council early in January; and their resolutions will be acted upon, until they can be submitted to a general meeting of the society for approval or alteration.

Most of the names of the gentlemen comprising the "first Council" will be more or less familiar to you. Mr. M. J. HIGGINS, however, you may not perhaps know, is the JACOB OMNIUM of the *Times* newspaper—the same whose celebrated horse case, SNAFFLE *versus* OMNIUM, brought about the extinction of the Westminster Palace Court.

The objects of the proposed society seem very excellent, and if the "Council," composed as it is of so many members of Parliament, can, by any kind of co-operation "out of doors," contrive to keep forty members in the House of Commons, when a colonial subject is down for discussion—or, successful to that extent, can prevail on the said forty gentlemen to be decently tranquil while the orator for the moment is descanting on his grievance, and not indulge in a general buzz of conversation, in groups of two or three together, gradually growing so excited in the various topics thus simultaneously discussed—from the more interesting debate, "next on the paper," to the comparative merits of ROSATI's and CERITO's capers, until reduced to a momentary lull by the sepulchral calls to "Order," of Mr. SPEAKER—why then, I say, the said Council will deserve well of the colonies, and I shall be nearly as much surprised as gratified.

I had heard before that something of this kind was hatching—that the idea was first launched at a certain White-bait dinner which took place last autumn at Greenwich, referred to by me at the time; and this I am now told is the result. I shall be happy if it comes into effective and useful operation; but I know that a string of good names thus ushered forth does not always afford a guarantee for united and vigorous action. So, wishing well to the new confederacy, I shall still preserve with respect to it an attitude of observation.

There is one thing which is a little astonishing, and that is that certain of the "first Council" could be brought into accord in those abstract propositions which are asserted in the prospectus. They would grant to every colony "the right to frame and alter its local constitution at pleasure." Knowing what different views some of the gentlemen have from others on what the constitution of a colony *should* be, I marvel at this concession on at least one side. Perhaps, however, it was the best mode of agreeing to differ. But is *every* colony in a situation to decide on its own local constitution? And who, of those living in the colony, are first of all to decide on the original constitution? Will you have a great Social Compact, or will you have a Constituent Assembly at Sydney?

THE MARKET REGULATION.—M'LAUGHLIN v. BURGESS.—This was an information filed by Bernard M'Laughlin, the lessee of the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market, for a breach of the market regulations, in having, on the 21st ult., exposed for sale, and subsequently selling, a quantity of wheat on the Hunter River Wharf, the said wharf not being the house, shop, or premises of the defendant. Mr. Roberts appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Little for the defence. The objections raised were similar to those in the case of M'Laughlin v. Stewart, which were fully reported in the columns of the *Herald*, and need not now be recapitulated. Mr. Campbell, before whom the case was heard, maintained the validity of the by-law in question, by sentencing the defendant to pay a penalty of one shilling, and costs.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

To-MORROW.—Cornelius O'Brien, a special meeting, at 10; William Charles Guise, a third meeting, at half-past 10; Lot Mannix, a single meeting, at 11; David Cross and George Frost, for certificates, at noon.

Friday, 10.—Patrick Phillips, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10; Nicholas Cavillon, a special meeting, at 11; James Whittaker, a single meeting, at half-past 11; John Tingcombe, for certificate, at noon.

Tuesday, 14.—Michael Doyle, a third meeting, at half-past 10; John Jefferson, a certificate meeting, at noon.

Monday, 27.—Archibald Mossman, a special meeting, for directions, at three P.M.

Tuesday, 28.—Robert Appleyard Fitzgerald, a third meeting, at 11.

Thursday, 30.—Henry Edward Michel, third meeting, at half-past 10; James Beuzeville, a certificate meeting, at noon.

JUNE.—Tuesday, 4.—James Callwell, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10; Thomas James M'Clelland, a third meeting, at half past 11.

Thursday, 6.—Garrett Nagle and William Klensendorlffe, certificate meetings, at noon.

Thursday, 13.—William Telfer, a certificate meeting, at noon.

ADJOURNED LICENSING SESSION.

SATURDAY.

PRESENT:—The Honorable the Attorney-General, Mr. Alderman Allen, J. O'Neil Brenan, Esq., Captain Moriarty, D. Allan, Esq., E. D. Day, Esq., Mr. Alderman Thurlow, T. Callaghan, Esq., Samuel Raymond, Esq., and Captain Browne.

The chair was taken by Alderman ALLEN.

APPLICATION OF JAMES DAVIDSON.

The house of this applicant was situated in Pitt-street, in the vicinity of the Theatre. The issue of a license was objected to by the Police Inspector of the parish, and the application was supported by Mr. Nichols.

Inspector Pearce stated, that the house had been always frequented by prostitutes and other disorderly characters: these he generally cleared out at midnight, the latest hour at which the applicant was allowed to sell; but he had frequently been under the necessity of clearing them out again at one and two o'clock; never had occasion to complain of any peculiarly disorderly conduct in the house; applicant, had, however, been fined for selling liquor on Sunday.

Serjeant Egan also described the house as a very disorderly one, and complained of having been refused admission to the house during the night, when many persons were to all appearance drinking there

Mr. NICHOLS submitted that no publican ought to be deprived of his license upon mere general charges of misconduct brought by the constabulary, which it was impossible to rebut. The charges should be specified ones, or at all events a person before being wholly deprived of his livelihood should have an opportunity afforded to him of amendment

The license was refused.

APPLICATION OF MICHAEL HEALEY.

The house of this applicant was situated at the corner of Bathurst and Pitt streets. The issue of a license was objected to by Alderman Broughton, the visiting magistrate, upon the ground that the house did not contain the necessary accommodation. The rooms on the lower and upper stories of the house had, he said, been divided by cedar partitions into smaller apartments, so as to have the necessary number of rooms.

Messrs. NICHOLS and BRENAN appeared for the applicant.

In answer to the objection, the evidence of Mr. Downey, the architect was taken, and it was stated by him that the rooms although small were well and completely finished.

The license was granted.

APPLICATION OF FREDERICK EVENETT.

This house, for which a license was applied, was situated in Castlereagh-street.

Mr. NICHOLS, for Evenett, withdrew the application.

APPLICATION OF RICHARD LINCH.

This application was objected to, but after evidence had been partially heard, the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

APPLICATION OF MARGARET BERMINGHAM.

The husband of this applicant had gone to California. The license was first applied for in the name of the husband, but an application had also been made in the name of the wife. The first having been withdrawn, the latter was now taken into consideration.

It was admitted that the applicant was a married woman, and that her husband was absent at California. He was, however, shortly expected to arrive in Sydney.

Mr. NICHOLS, in support of the application, contended that the applicant might be regarded as a *femme sole*, for the purpose of this application, and might lawfully enter into recognizances.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was of opinion, that the presumption of law being that the husband was alive, the wife could not enter into recognizances. Several other magistrates expressed a similar opinion, but admitted that the case was a very hard one, and regretted that they were prevented by law from granting the application.

The license was therefore refused.

Mr. NICHOLS stated, that licenses had already been granted to one or two females in this position.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that if this had been done, it had been through inadvertence, but such being the case he, for one, should refuse to certify if applied to for that purpose.

APPLICATION OF JOHN DILLON.

Evidence having been given by the Inspector of the parish that the applicant was absent at California, their Worships declined, upon this ground, to grant a license.

APPLICATION OF BRIDGET LEE.

This was a similar case to that of Mrs. Bermingham, but Mr. BRENAN contended, that unless the applicant was proved to be a married woman she must be held to be a *femme sole*. In the application, however, the applicant had stated herself to be a married woman, and this admission was held fatal.

The license was therefore refused.

APPLICATION OF RACHEL WHITTLE.

This was a precisely similar case, and was similarly disposed of.

APPLICATION OF MARY ANN NICHOL.

This case was the same as the preceding one.

APPLICATION OF RICHARD LOSEBY.

This application was withdrawn by Loseby himself.

APPLICATION OF MAURICE WALSH.

The house of this applicant was situated in Campbell-street, and the issue of a license was opposed by the inspector of the parish. Messrs. Nichols and Brenan appeared for the applicant

Inspector Higgins stated, that about three months ago, a man named Stroud complained of the applicant having defrauded him of £5. Stroud said, that being unable to read, he had given a £10 note instead of a £5 note, and that Walsh had given him the change of a £5 note only. Stroud subsequently attended the Police Office for the apparent purpose of making a complaint, but he afterwards informed the Inspector that Walsh had gone to Stroud's employer, Mr. Hughes, and had given the £5 difference, saying that he had much rather do this than have any trouble about the matter, still protesting, however, that it was but a £5 note which he had received. The Inspector had no objection to urge either against the house or the applicant.

The applicant himself was examined, and maintained that it was really a £5 note which the man had given him, and that he had paid the additional £5 the same evening, rather than incur the expense, annoyance, and inconvenience, of further proceedings.

Henry Pratt, who had been in Walsh's house at the time the note was tendered, swore that the note tendered was one for £5.

A witness named Coleman gave similar evidence, and their Worships then granted the license without dissent.

The session was adjourned until to-day, at noon.

ERRATUM.—The person in whose name a removal of Martin Gill's license was applied for on Friday, was Mr. Michael Lenehan, and not Mr. Andrew Lenehan, as mentioned in our last issue.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Spades, Shovels, Looking Glasses, Pistols, Powder Horns, Damaged Gridirons, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Liverpool Salt, Pine Deals, Pig Iron, Sail Canvas, Mauritius Sugar, and Wines.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Two Allotments of Land and a Cottage in Campbell-street, Camperdown, near the Toll Bar, on the Newtown Road, Five Allotments on Grose Farm Creek, near the Head of Johnson's Bay: at the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, 78 Mares and Foals.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Harness, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Hackney Coach Harness; at 1 o'clock, Hides.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS.—At 222, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Wearing Apparel, Watches, and Sundries.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Dray Covers, Water Carts, Horse, Cart, Harness, Window Glass, Shop Fixtures, and Sundries.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

(From Saturday's Shipping Gazette.)

STOCK on hand, 27th April.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 108,673 gallons; East India B.P., and Mauritius, 35,751 gallons; Foreign States, 12,994 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 4177 gallons; Brandy, 95,350 gallons; Geneva, 47,026 gallons; whiskey, 10,902 gallons; liqueurs, 249 gallons; British spirits, 5146 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 153,011 pounds; leaf tobacco, 546 pounds; cigars, 26,019 pounds; snuff, 3422 pounds.

Received during the week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 1825 gallons; East India B.P., and Mauritius, 8460 gallons; Brandy, 1291 gallons; Whiskey, 685 gallons.

Delivered for home consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 2953 gallons; East India B.P., and Mauritius, 1126 gallons; Foreign States, 218 gallons; Brandy, 1817 gallons; Geneva, 700 gallons; Whiskey, 140 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 7218 pounds; cigars, 252 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 100 gallons; Brandy, 700 gallons; Geneva, 116 gallons; liqueurs, 137 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 13,424 pounds; cigars, 97 pounds.

Stock on hand 4th May.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 106,944 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 42,985 gallons; Foreign States, 12,776 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 4177 gallons; Brandy, 94,124 gallons; Geneva, 46,210 gallons; whiskey, 11,483 gallons; liqueurs, 112 gallons; British spirits, 5146 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 132,339 pounds; leaf tobacco, 546 pounds; cigars, 25,670 pounds; snuff, 3422 pounds.

POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates at this Court on Saturday were—Alderman Egan (for his Worship the Mayor) with Messrs. J. Campbell and O'Neill Brenan, two of the three roster magistrates. Mr. Dawes, Alderman Egan, and Councillor Flood, have been summoned for Bench duty to-day (Monday).

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The ordinary sittings of this Court for the current month will commence at ten o'clock, this morning, with a list of 196 cases for adjudication, in addition to those standing over from the previous sitting. The new sittings will be held on the 13th instant, for which there are 21 cases entered.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Zechariah Pemment was on Saturday last committed to take his trial for a violent assault on one Daniel Ivy. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that between the hours of six and seven in the evening of Saturday, the 13th April, he was proceeding from Sydney to his residence at Bishopsgate; when near Cooper's distillery, on the Parramatta-road, the defendant, whom he had never seen before, passed him, turned round, looked full in his face, and seized him by the arm; on being asked as to what he wanted, Pemment inquired whether he (Ivy) had not thrown a stone at his (Pemment's) wife, to which complainant replied that he neither knew him nor his wife, and had never thrown a stone at either; defendant thereupon dealt at complainant a violent blow, which knocked him down, inflicting a severe contusion over his eye, and while down kicked him, complainant calling out "Murder" until he became unconscious; on coming to himself again, Ivy asked Pemment why he illused him thus, having never either injured him or any belonging to him, when the latter replied that he would do it again, and was about to repeat his violence, when some one interfered, and caused him (Ivy) to be removed; from that time until Friday he had been under medical care, and was at one time despaired of, and was now suffering very severely from internal injuries then and there received. Mr. Brenan briefly cross-examined the complainant, in the course of which he had once or twice to wait in consequence of the witness' extreme debility. He said that having been several times attacked by a dog belonging to a man named Wilkie, near the spot in question, he had armed himself with a stone in self-defence against the animal, which he still held when Pemment accosted him; that shortly before he had been pelted with stones by some boys, to frighten whom he took up a stone, but did not throw it at them. Drs. Rutter and Reid, who had been in attendance upon the complainant, deposed to the serious nature of the injuries under which the old man, the complainant, had been for several weeks suffering. Corroborative evidence as to the assault was taken on Saturday, after which the defendant was committed to take his trial for the assault. Bail was applied for, which Alderman Egan, after consulting with Mr. Campbell, allowed. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Redman.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise since last publication:—Grain, 340 bushels and 20 bags, from Morpeth.—Wheat, 5430 bushels, from Newcastle; 300 bushels and 50 bags, from Shell Harbour; 11 bags, from Broulee; 210 bags, from Ulladulla; 100 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; 300 bushels and 250 bags, from Wollongong; 22 bags, from Port Macquarie; 207 bags, from Morpeth; 1050 bushels, from Shoalhaven; 150 bags, from Kiama; 2 tons, from the Moruya: in all, 2 tons, 7180 bushels, and 900 bags.—Maize, 1150 bushels, from Newcastle; 30 bushels, from Shoalhaven; 29 bags, from Port Macquarie; 850 bushels, from the M'Leay; 380 bags, from Morpeth: in all, 2070 bushels and 409 bags.—Barley, 440 bushels, from Newcastle; 200 bushels, from Wollongong; 60 bushels, from the M'Leay; 250 bushels and 60 bags, from Shell Harbour; 110 bags, from Kiama; 270 bushels, from Shoalhaven; 139 bags, from Ulladulla: in all, 1220 bushels and 309 bags.—Oats, 4 bushels, from the Hawkesbury.—Bran, 200 bags, from Shoalhaven.—Hay, 207 trusses, from Morpeth.—Potatoes, 4 tons, from Kiama; 17 tons, from Shoalhaven; 1 ton and 80 bags, from Shell Harbour; 15 tons, from the Moruya; 24 tons, from Broulee: in all, 61 tons and 80 bags.—Onions, 7 bags, from Port Macquarie; 20 bags from Morpeth.—Calves, 28, from Morpeth; 5, from Wollongong.—Pigs, 16, from Ulladulla; 60, from Wollongong; 157, from Morpeth.—Wool, 57 bales, from Port Macquarie; 61 bales, from Moreton Bay; 133 bales, from Morpeth; 117 bales, from the Clarence; 18 bales, from Wide Bay: in all, 486 bales.—Tallow, 4 casks, from the Richmond; 39 casks, from Wide Bay; 41 casks, from Moreton Bay; 74 casks, from the M'Leay; 528 casks from Morpeth; 67 casks, from the Clarence: in all, 754 casks.—Hides, 19, from the Richmond; 1750, from Newcastle; 8, from Port Macquarie; 104, from Wide Bay; 386, from Morpeth; 180, from the M'Leay; 254, from the Clarence: in all, 2651.—Sheepskins, 1 bale, from the Clarence; 96 bundles, from Morpeth; 9 bundles and 1236 loose, from Wide Bay; 1360, from the M'Leay.—Horns, 1000, from Morpeth.—Candles, 40, boxes, from Morpeth.—Bacon, 13 sides, from Kiama.—Butter, 73 kegs, from Kiama; 1 ton, 3 kegs, and 3 tubs, from Shoalhaven; 10 casks, from Shell Harbour; 50 kegs, from Ulladulla; 140 kegs and 10 cases, from Wollongong: in all, 1 ton, 10 cases, 10 casks, 268 kegs, and 3 tubs.—Lard, 1 case, from the Clarence.—Eggs, 2 boxes, from Shell Harbour.—Ale, 14 casks, from Kiama; 19 casks, from Wollongong.—Honey, 5 cwt., from Shoalhaven.—Timber, 20,000 feet hardwood and 31,800 feet cedar, from the Richmond; 4000 feet cedar, from Shoalhaven; 5000 feet, from Kiama; 2000 feet cedar, from the Clarence; 1500 feet from Wollongong; 22,000 feet pine plank, from Moreton Bay; 23,500 feet, from Brisbane Water; 7000 feet, from Port Stephens; 16,000 feet, from the Bellinger; 68 pieces watergum, 52 mangroves, 80 oak knees, from Port Aitken: in all, 132,300 feet.—Shingles, 20,000, from Brisbane Water; 16,000, from Port Stephens.—Laths, 43,000, from Brisbane Water.—Coals, 1013 tons, from Newcastle; 21 tons, from the Ebenezer Colliery.—Shells, 250 bushels, from Pittwater; 50 bushels, from Brisbane Water.—*Shipping Gazette.*

THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—Alderman Egan, on Saturday, ordered that four of the youngsters brought before him on Friday, be handed over to the custody of their parents, with a recommendation that a sound flagellation be administered, and an injunction for their better control in future: the other four—John James Bowman, Thomas Cashmore, John Webster, and James Daly, were sent to the Benevolent Asylum, with a view to their being placed with masters as apprentices.

OBSTRUCTING THE CARRIAGE-WAY.—Edward Armfield, driver of the British Queen, Campbelltown and Berrima coach, on Saturday appeared before Messrs. Campbell and Brenan to answer an information filed against him by the Inspector of Hackney and other Carriages plying for hire, for having on the 30th April committed a breach of the 40th clause of the Sydney Police Act, in having wilfully prevented, hindered, and obstructed the carriage way in George-street, by standing in such a situation that the passage of a certain other vehicle was for a time prevented. The City Solicitor conducted the complaint, and Mr. Roberts the defence. After hearing several witnesses, their Worships were of opinion that the obstruction was not a wilful act of the defendant, but under the circumstances unavoidable, and that he removed as soon as certain luggage belonging to a passenger was safely deposited in his vehicle. The information was therefore dismissed.

THE CITY MAGISTRATES.—It not being generally known of whom the list of city magistrates is composed, it may just now be interesting to many citizens to be in possession of the information. There are 44 gentlemen holding commission as justices of the peace, in and for the city of Sydney, as under: The Right Worshipful the Mayor, George Hill, Esq.; J. Alexander, G. Allen, D. Allan, T. Broughton, T. Barker, W. C. Botts, J. Brown, H. H. Browne, J. O'Neill Brenan, A. Cheeke, J. Campbell, T. Callaghan, D. Cooper, S. A. Donaldson, W. Dawes, E. D. Day, D. Egan, E. Flood, C. Falconer, H. Fisher, G. R. Griffiths, J. Gilchrist, J. Henderson, J. R. Holden, J. F. Josephson, J. Lamb, D. Larnach, M. Moriarty, J. M'Lean, W. A. Miles, J. Mitchell, D. Ogilvy, J. H. Plunkett, S Raymond, R. Ramsay, J. Stirling, T. W. Smart, A. Sillitoe, W. Thurlow, R. Towns, C. Windeyer, J. R. Wilshire, and A. F. Wilshire, Esquires. Of these, 26 gentlemen form the "roster" for bench duties at the Police Office; the remaining 18 being the Mayor, who attends daily, gentlemen whose official duties under the government render their attendance impossible, if not undesirable, and gentlemen who claim exemption from the roster on the ground of being members of the Legislative Council. From the 1st day of January until Saturday last each gentleman on the roster has been twelve times summoned in pursuance of that rotation (three being summoned for each day); and upon a reference to our columns it will be found that the attendance has been as follows:—Mr. Alexander, 12 days; Mr. Allen, 4; Alderman Allen, 12; Alderman Broughton, 11; Mr. Barker, 1; Alderman Brown, 7; Mr. Botts, *nil*; Mr. Brenan, 8; Mr. Campbell, 10; Mr. Cooper, 1; Mr. Dawes, *nil*; Alderman Egan, 12; Councillor Flood, 7; Alderman Fisher, 6; Mr. Griffiths, *nil*; Mr. Gilchrist, 5; Mr Henderson, *nil*; Mr. Holden, 10; Councillor Josephson, 12; Dr. Mitchell, 8; Mr. Smart, 10; Mr. Sillitoe, 10; Alderman Thurlow, 8; Mr. Towns, *nil*; Mr. J. R. Wilshire, 5; and Mr. A. F. Wilshire, *nil*. Some of the magistrates have been much more frequently in attendance, either having been requested when a second justice was required to assist the Mayor, or other presiding magistrate, or having been requested to take particular cases for which they were considered better qualified than those in whose rotation they came on for hearing; but in the foregoing calculation we have had reference solely to the duties of the magistracy as connected with the roster for daily attendance.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Saturday Mr. W. Barnett and two of his boys with a man servant were in a sailing boat; when nearly opposite Pott's Point a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat and precipitated the whole into the water; a waterman's boat fortunately happened to be opposite and witnessed the accident, and arrived just in time to save all parties from a watery grave; the youngest boy was quite insensible when taken on shore, having been several times under water.

MORETON BAY.—THE CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court will be opened on Monday, the 13th instant, at the town of Brisbane, by his Honor Mr. Justice Therry. His Honor will leave Sydney for that purpose, per Eagle, to-night. By the same vessel will proceed the Attorney-General, the Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Carter, the associate. We have not yet heard whether any of the gentlemen of the bar will proceed thither. The criminal calendar, as yet, is rather light. It consists of 18 prisoners, viz.—2 for murder, 6 for breaking and entering a store, 1 for an aggravated assault, 1 for horse stealing, 1 for robbery (being armed), 1 for forgery, and 6 for robberies and larcenies. We have not ascertained whether any civil causes are set down for trial. It is quite possible that the criminal calendar may yet receive additions. It is presumed that the calendar will be gone through in a week, if not sooner, and that his Honor will again be in Sydney by the 24th instant.

SADDLERY.—The attention of the trade is called to Messrs. Mort and Brown's sale, this day, at their rooms, at 11 o'clock, of an assortment of saddlery, &c., as advertised.—*Communicated.*

MARES AND FOALS.—Mr. Samuel Lyons reminds the public that he sells, this day, at the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock precisely, a superior lot of mares and foals, as per advertisement.—*Communicated.*

LANDED PROPERTIES.—Mr. Samuel Lyons requests the attention of the public to his sale, this day, at his mart, at 11 o'clock, of five allotments of land on Grose Farm Creek, Camperdown; also, two allotments, and a cottage, Campbell-street, Camperdown, near the Toll-bar.—*Communicated.*

MINERALOGICAL EXAMINATION, *NOT CHEMICAL ANALYSIS*, OF ORES FROM MAJOR LOCKYER'S MINE "MARATAN."

THE three specimens sent me present much the same external aspect, that is, heterogeneous, unmetallic, rough, porous, carious, and a blending of the colours green (light), grey, and brown—occasionally with blue (light); nor does fracture cause any difference of appearance in these respects. Their hardness is moderate, and always such as to occasion them to yield to the knife easily, and some portions to the nail. They are very absorbent, and even undergo a partial disintegration when exposed to the action of water, on which accounts it becomes difficult to ascertain their precise specific gravities, but the average is between 3·6 and 4·6.

All portions of these ores show the presence of copper when submitted to the moist test, and the blowpipe readily extracts from the grey portion a button of lead, even without flux. They all dissolve in part with effervescence in dilute nitric acid, with particular energy if the menstruum be heated; and if in this solution a portion of salt be strewed, an abundant white curdy precipitate takes place, which, separated by filtration, is almost entirely soluble in boiling water.

From the foregoing facts, I deduce the *opinion* that these ores are intimate admixtures of copper and lead under the form of carbonates, and that they no not contain a large portion of silver;* but I do not *assert* that such is the case.

A. A.

*Thinking it possible that the silver, if present, might have been precipitated in dissolving the ore by the muriatic acid which the nitric acid of commerce is apt to contain, I submitted the edulcorated manganese in the solution, before introducing the salt, to the action of the blow-pipe, without obtaining any recognizable result.

NEW SOUTH WALES PRODUCE.

London, 31st December, 1849.

WET SALTED OX AND COW HIDES.—Best heavy, average 56 to 60lb., 2d. to 2½d. per lb.; light, average 40 to 45 lb., 2d. to 2½d. per lb.; seconds and thirds, 1½d. to 2d. per lb., duty free. The import of New South Wales hides during the past year has been 44,850, against 46,926 in 1848, and 69,129 in 1847. The large supplies of South American salted hides have caused the Australian to be almost entirely neglected by the home trade; but, generally, throughout the year a fair and increasing demand has existed for exportation, which has caused them to meet a ready sale, latterly at advanced prices. The quotations are now ½d. to ¼d. per lb. in advance of December, 1848. The sales of the month are trifling, for want of arrivals, viz.:—69 heavy hides, unassorted, at 2½d. per lb., 78 light ditto at 1½d. per lb. The stock is confined to the import of the month, viz., 983 hides. The imports this month are 983 hides, 1706 casks tallow, and 192 bales leather.

LEATHER.—Butts, average 18 to 24 lb., 6d. to 7d.; tanned hides, average 32 to 36 lb., 5d. to 5½d.; tanned half hides, average 18 to 21lb., 5d. to 5½d; shaved hides, average 15 to 21 lb., 5d. to 6½d.; dressed hides, average 6 to 7lb., 5d. to 7d., duty free. The imports of the year amount to 968 bales against 626 bales in 1848. The butts, tanned hides, and sides have sold readily for exportation, and prices are ½d. to 1d. per lb. above the quotations of December last. The sales of the month comprise 1566 sides at 5d. to 5½d. per lb., damaged at 2½d. to 4½d. per lb.; 1450 hides, partly sold, at 5d. to 5½d. per lb., damaged 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; 120 butts at 6d. per lb., and 4½d. to 5d. for damaged; 10 bales offal, at 3d. per lb.

TALLOW.—(Duty paid, 1d. per cwt.) Mutton, good body and good colour, 37s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.; mutton ordinary, 34s. to 36s. per cwt.; beef—good hard, light coloured, 36s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.; beef, ordinary, dark and soft, 33s. to 35s. per cwt. The import of tallow has been 19,623 casks against 13,896 in 1848, 6494 in 1847. The large supply of home made, added to greatly increased imports of foreign and colonial tallow, though met by a good consumption, has caused the range of prices during the past twelve months to rule much lower than for many years. Prices gradually dropped, till in October mutton tallow was quoted at 33s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt., and beef 33s. to 35s. per cwt., shewing a fall of 6s. per cwt. on the average. Since then there has been some slight re-action, and prices are now 4s. to 5s. per cwt. lower than in December, 1848, both for mutton and beef tallow. The sales of the month cover 980 casks, and present stock is 4620 casks. The present stock of tallow is 47,190, against 34,741 in 1848, and 17,827 in 1847. The price of P.Y.C. is 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. against 42s. to 42s. 6d per cwt. on December 31st, 1848.

MIMOSA BARK.—Clean hatched, £10 to £11 15s. per ton; ground, £9 to £11 per ton; long or inferior, £7 to £10 per ton; duty free. The import of mimosa bark has been 238 tons, against 198 tons in 1848; which has sold readily at full prices throughout the year.

HORNS.—15s. to 36s. per 123; duty free. Horns show an advance of 6s. at 10s. per 123.

BONES.—Shank, £5 to £8 10s. per ton; common mixed, £3 to £3 7s. 6d. per ton; Bones remain about the same as in December.

HOOFS.—£6 to £7 per ton; duty free. Hoofs show also an advance of £2 per ton.

HAIR.—Cow, 5d. to 6d. per lb.

DYSTER, NALDER, AND CO.,
Brokers, Leadenhall.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Without intending to make any reply to your leading article of yesterday's date, I beg to state, for the information of the public, that the only reason for my discontinuing the action commenced against you is, that I am not in a position to bear the heavy expenses of a tedious law-suit, without the possible risk of rendering injustice to those to whom I am seriously indebted.

Your allowing this to appear in your next issue will oblige,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T. PARSONS.

Liverpool, May 3.

THE LOCKYERSLEIGH MINE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having visited the Lockyersleigh Mine, situated about five miles west by north from Marulan, Argyle, and having assayed several samples of the ore taken from the lode, at various depths, in the course of the sinking the shaft, it may be of interest to the public to have an account of the discovery, progress, its present state, and future prospects. It was first discovered in a small vein of quartz on the surface, which was stained with green and blue carbonate of copper; the spot on which it was first discovered is on a gentle rising hill, in open forest ground, the veins running north and south; the rock in which the lode is found is a porphyry granite, in the immediate vicinity of clay slate, of very moderate hardness. In sinking down the indications continued to improve, the veins gradually enlarging; when at twenty feet it was nine inches in width, at thirty-five feet it widened to fifteen inches: at thirty-five feet a second branch came in, which enlarged to twenty inches. At this depth the lode is composed of green and blue carbonate, with a portion of grey copper ore, the latter containing a considerable quantity of silver-lead containing silver—the per-centage of the latter precious metals I have not as yet had it in my power to ascertain, though I feel assured it will prove very considerable. It will be seen from this statement that contrary to what has been the result of surface indications generally in New South Wales, that the lode at the Lockyersleigh has continued to enlarge and improve, and not to diminish. So far as the shaft is sunk down, I am informed that the lode has continued to improve to its present depth, fifty-five feet. The ores already taken out from the shaft from various depths, on being assayed, the first samples produced from thirty five and a-half to forty per cent. of copper, and the second from fifty-five to seventy per cent. of silver lead.

In addition to its metallic richness, I would remark that the mine is situated most convenient, one mile only from the establishment at Lockyersleigh, of easy access for carriage of any description, with abundance of fine timber suitable for mining and smelting purposes. My experience in mining and smelting operations enables me to predict most favourably of the capabilities of the mine; and if the load further continues to improve, large quantities of metal will be produced when the mine is put into efficient and proper working. I would further add, that the road from Sydney, the great south road—one hundred miles to the mine—that bullocks and horse teams travel with great facility, being a very fair road; and coals of excellent quality can be had in any quantity twenty miles distant from the mine, on the Sydney Road. The ore can be delivered at the coal-field for fifteen shillings per ton of ore, and coals can be delivered at the furnace for four shillings per ton of coals.

Considering, as I do, that this mine, with its advantages and capabilities, promises such favourable results, I am induced to give you the foregoing particulars.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD COCK.

Sydney, May 4.

CHINA EXTRACTS.

THE MURDER OF GOVERNOR AMARAL.

(*From a Correspondent of the Colonial Magazine.*)

CANTON, AUGUST 27, 1849.—I must try and give you an idea of the painful excitement we have been thrown into during the last few days, by the atrocious murder of the Governor of Macao. The London papers will give you a passing notice of the catastrophe, to be forgotten, I dare say, before the arrival of the succeeding mail; but were they better informed upon the true bearings of the case, it would assuredly command the serious attention both of Ministers and Parliament. Since the six Englishmen were murdered close to Canton, about two years ago, no event has occured so indicative of Chinese policy, and so alarming to our little community. The circumstances accompanying the death of the lamented Amaral leave little doubt but that the cowardly deed was countenanced by, if not perpetrated at the instigation of, the Chinese Government. Every foreigner here, of whatever nation, openly charges the Mandarin system with the guilt of the whole transaction. But first I must bring under your notice a few of the leading features of the relations of the Portuguese and Chinese Governments, which have led to these sad results.

When the English were obliged, during the late war, to retire from Canton, Macao became the only neutral spot in China where property and person were secure, and, consequently, thither all the Europeans removed. During all this period, until the termination of the war, Macao was in a thriving and flourishing condition, notwithstanding the oppressive local duties with which she had to contend.

Upon the return of peace, the colony of Hongkong, with its free port, was established, which, together with the retreat of the merchants to the factories of Canton, caused Macao to resume its downward course—the system of heavy import duties there established necessarily driving all trade and commerce to her two rivals. This was the state of affairs when the unfortunate Senhor Amaral arrived in this country. He at once adopted a different course, abolished all the old duties, and declared the place open to all comers. He, further, set about repairing the roads, improving the police, and altogether acted like an enlightened man. He had all the pluck and energy of the Western blood in him, and was certainly very superior to the present race of Portuguese rulers. Thus commenced his first great difference with the Mandarins, who persisted in collecting a Chinese duty upon the commerce of the place, thus frustrating the main object of his policy. Determined, however, not to be foiled, he boldly and unceremoniously turned the Mandarin custom officers, called Hippoo, out of the place, and undertook himself the government of the Chinese portion of Macao. Then arose a new point of difference between the two authorities, viz., the tenure upon which the Portuguese held their settlement. Until recently rent had been duly paid for the right of quiet possession. Of late years, however, the financial circumstances of both mother country and the colony have been alike involved. The latter was not covering her expenditure; the former, in her bankrupt state, was quite unable to render assistance. Amaral met the difficulty by boldly declaring that Portugal held Macao by the right of conquest, and was no tenant at-will of the Chinese, thus setting the Mandarins, boots, pigtails, fans, and gongs, with all their power and dignity, at defiance. Unfortunately, too, this daring innovator was guilty of sacrilege in carrying out one of his schemes of improvement. In constructing a new road about Macao, some small hills were cut through, which were used as burial places by the Chinese. Now, respect for the dead and the worship of ancestors, are perhaps the most important articles in a Chinaman's faith; and of course the offence given created great animosity and hatred. The Mandarins tabood the trade, and either removed, or caused the respectable portion of the Chinese population to quit the place, and even prevented rice and food from entering the town.

Some of these matters, I think, I alluded to in my former letters, from which, perhaps, you would have anticipated the terrible struggle in which Macao is now engaged with the Mandarins. Such, however, was the position of affairs on the 24th of August, when the Governor met his death.

The small hilly promontory on which the town is built is connected to the main by a narrow sandy tongue of land, closely resembling the neutral ground at Gibraltar. The barrier at the extremity consists of a brick gateway, with a wall extending on either side to the sea. The side between the town and barrier is the place of evening recreation for all foreigners. It was here the murder was committed, the two men who alone were near at the time were my daily companions during my visit to Macao. The Governor was much liked, and known to us all. It seems but the other day that I was riding and talking with him: he spoke English well. You cannot imagine the excitement the news produced in the factories. It was just at sunset, and we were all going down to the river for some air and exercise, when a steamer came up, bearing the mournful intelligence. Men got together in knots, and talked as if the interest of each individual had been attacked. Boating was for that day neglected. It appears that after the assassins had dragged their victim from his horse—or rather pony, I knew it well—and hacked off his head and arm, they made their immediate escape to a large, armed mandarin craft, lying close off the shore, by means of a small boat, disregarding both the person of the aide-de-camp or any valuables calculated to excite the attention of robbers. The Mandarins bound for Canton, as we believe, immediately put to sea, carrying the mutilated limbs of the victim. It appears that for some time past a chop, offering a large reward (40,000 dollars) for the head of the Governor, had been published, of which Senhor Amaral was well aware. The belief that the junk was bound for Canton, the seat of Commissioner Sue's government, is further strengthened by the fact that a fast boat immediately despatched by the Macao authorities to seek the assistance of an American frigate (Plymouth), then lying in the Canton river, was fired at by a vessel of precisely similar appearance, which drove the despatch boat back, and for two days succeeded in keeping both the frigate and ourselves in Canton in ignorance of the event which had taken place within eighty miles of us. The boat sent to Hongkong was more fortunate. Bonham immediately despatched the Amazon and Medea to the assistance of the Portuguese. A rising of the Chinese portion of the inhabitants was expected, and no one could foretell what events were at hand. I believe they were fighting all day yesterday, and I may have more important matters to tell you. I have not yet seen the local papers. I understand, however, that an energetic letter has been forwarded by the Government of Macao to Sue, and that the reply thereto has been unsatisfactory in the extreme. Bonham, I hear, has written a despatch to Sue, demanding, in the name of European nations, the delivery of all concerned in the murder, and stating that he was prepared to afford the Portuguese every assistance to enable them to obtain redress. So, as far as I know, the matter remains for the present, but it cannot rest here—the Europeans must be on a better footing in China.

The position of Macao, where it not for the protection of the French, American, and English force, would, indeed be critical. If the swarms of pirates which infest that part of China should be left free to plunder and destroy this ancient colony, not a vestige would in a little time be left to tell the tale. As soon as foreign aid is withdrawn and pacific arrangements concluded, then you may anticipate more unhappy consequences to the devoted Portuguese. The murder of Amaral was the Chinese mode of taking the initiative in the reinstatement of the Hippoo, and they will not readily brook a repulse from a power they have so long held in contempt.

Europeans living so far from home on the outskirts of this vast empire watch the conduct of the Mandarin rulers with the greatest anxiety, and each one considers his own safety compromised by late events. I must appeal to you, to endeavour to draw the attention of the English public to the real state of our affairs. I am aware that the absorbing interest of European Revolutions excludes the consideration of other matters and that we must be unheeded except by all those immediately connected with the East. But I warn you, our relations with the Celestials will shortly come before you in a shape which will brook no delay. The success of the uniform and able policy daily to be encountered, clearly shows that there is no durability in our present arrangements. Imperceptibly the question is taking an alternative form, as you will soon discover; either we must be content with a position such as it was before the war, or *we must enforce our claims anew*. And in future, if we would retain their quiet enjoyment we must always remain prepared to assert them. During the first years of the peace, the stipulations of the treaty were regularly fulfilled, the ransom money duly paid, friendship was everywhere expressed, and a sense of security inspired. In a little time our armaments were reduced, and immediately the success of Chinese diplomacy was made manifest. The Mandarins, who had been forced into a treaty repugnant to the people, now called into play all their skill and cunning to escape from its obligations. The blunders of Sir Henry Pottinger have greatly aided their policy. The fatal error committed by this much extolled negociator was in the position he finally selected for our forces. It will be remembered that in the early part of the war, conducted by Captain Elliot, our arms were everywhere successful, we were constantly gaining victories and slaughtering the poor Chinese, yet no impression was made upon the Government. Had the scene of war not been changed, we might probably have continued our victories to this day, and even taken the government of that part of the country into our hands, without inducing a change of national policy. When, however, we moved to the north and attacked positions nearer the central authority, where the governing classes reside, we then speedily obtained the concessions we required.

What, then, should have been the inference deduced, and the policy adopted, by Sir Henry Pottinger when he was in a position to dictate his own terms? He could not but be aware that the only security we had for the performance of the stipulations of the treaty was our continued ability to punish and annoy those we had just subdued. Why, then did he return to the south? Hongkong is a thousand miles from the vulnerable parts of China, which from thence can only be approached at certain seasons of the year. Why should he have come down to the Canton River for the sake of a third-rate town, and a few of the Hong merchants, and where the inhabitants are less regarded than those of any part of the Empire? The Mandarins have not been slow to perceive our error. The advantages we sought in the last war are so insecure, that they may be considered lost. The system of warfare now carried on with us clearly indicates their appreciation of our position. Why is it that in all the other provinces in China to which foreigners have admittance, trade and commerce are allowed to be carried on in peace and quiet, and that in the province of Canton we are seldom for a few months together free from disturbances, involving life and property?

Who does not remember the fate of the six unoffending Englishmen at Wong-chu-kee, and the murder in March last, of Captain Da Costa and Lieutenant O'Dwyer, within half a mile of their cantonments in this island? Can we say that our own esteemed Governor will not be the next victim, perhaps kidnapped with his beautiful wife in one of their evening drives? Such things will not occur in the north, whither they will carefully avoid attracting our forces. The articles of the treaty relating to the Hong monopoly and the tariff, I think I have explained to you, have been for some time evaded by the impossibility of obtaining evidence upon any breach being discovered. No Chinese dare contrary to the policy of the Mandarins aid our government in proving an infraction.

I trust I have written enough to induce you to give your serious attention to our affairs. Remember that rapidity of communication will work a change in the relations of the Celestial Empire. If we are not prepared to take a decided course, another power will be found ready to take the lead of foreign states on these shores. The Chinese empire may be as ancient as some learned people would persuade us, but I must believe that she is now unequal much longer to contend against the cupidity of nations aided by the power of steam. Will she last until our posterity in Australia make her a second Mexico?

H. C.

THE LATE GOVERNOR AMARAL.

(*From the Hongkong Registrar, February 5.*)

THE month of January has passed over without any political event to mark it beyond the surrender, at last, by the Chinese Government, of the head and hand of the late Governor of Macao. These sacred remains were delivered over on the 16th ult., having been brought down fom Canton in a dirty salt boat, without any single officer or functionary of any kind representing the Chinese Government, or any ceremonial whatever, to mark the rank or respect due to the memory of the deceased!—a kindred insult to that studiedly put, by the same authorities, upon the bodies of our own murdered countrymen, in December, 1847, which were sent from Wangchu-kee to the Canton Factories in leper boats, paddled down by putrid wretches in the last stage of that revolting disease. The venerable remains of Governor Amaral, were, as might have been expected, so far gone as to be barely distinguishable, still it is a satisfaction to be able to state that their identity was established both directly and circumstantially, the line of excision upon the head and the vertebræ exactly coincided—the features were entirely dried up and wasted, the brow and the hair alone contributed to the identity. On the remains being lowered into the Portuguese barge, the garrison flags were lowered half-mast, and the forts commenced firing minute guns. On landing, a procession was formed, consisting of the principal members of Government—the Priesthood of all grades—the troops—the resident foreigners—and the great bulk of the Portuguese population, which escorted the relics to Government House, where the body has been lying waiting for them since 22nd August last.

Thus, after a lapse of nearly five months since its first acknowledged possession of them, has this barbarous government so far complied with outraged decency, so as to deliver over to his family and to his country the perished remains of its illustrious victim, but the imperishable monument of its own perfidy and cowardly revenge. No day has yet been fixed for the funeral, and we have not learnt whether it has been finally determined to send the remains to Europe or to inter them at Macao. To borrow the words of a Macao correspondent, narrating the delivery—"Such is the last act but one of this melancholy tragedy; and looking at past experience, what have we to expect, but that after the last prayer has been prayed, and the last mass has been sung, the curtain will fall upon the catastrophe never to rise again."

The settlement continues quiet and sufficiently protected—and the assassin Commissioner is for the present baulked of his prey—still the prospects of Macao are highly precarious, and unless some bold step be taken, and promptly too, by its present Government, it is impossible that it can continue a Portuguese possession. Within the very last month there has been a revolt of more than one-half the garrison for arrears of pay, which was with difficulty suppressed. Without trade or local resources, Macao cannot continue under the Portuguese flag, and nothing but one bold stroke can save it to the House of Braganza.

At Canton all is quiet and trade improving.

Our dates from Shanghae are to the 19th instant, all was well there, and the markets stationary.

ENGLISH NEWS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(*From the Spectator, January 5.*)

DISTINGUISHED from the staler and minor subjects of political activity, this week, is the newly-organized coalition of independent politicians to obtain the reform of Colonial Government. The movement is undoubtedly peculiar, combining as it does a Lyttleton, a Baring, and a Stafford, a Molesworth, a Milner Gibson, and a Cobden, a Napier, a Walpole, and an Adderley,—men of all leading parties: but while it is too formidable to be slighted, the presence of political friends perplexes opponents on every side. The party really in alarm is simply the official party, and that as such; for we hear no note of hostility from any other quarter. But the utmost art is used by the scouts and pickets of the official party to prepare some diversion to the anticipated attack next session. A Musselman fatalism is employed to represent the present state of Colonial affairs as inevitable and inherent in colonial nature. "The history of every colony that we possess is but one continuous series of difficulties, from its conquest or its settlement to the present hour. The Annexation movement in Canada is but the last movement in a varied game begun at the capitulation of Quebec, and carried on by successive generations of statesmen and agitators." While the enterprise of amending the chaotic condition of affairs is represented as hopeless, the most is made of the heterogeneous elements of the coalition, as one that will not work. But indeed, of all impracticable ideas, that is the most so which supposes that the actual course of things can continue without ending in a break-up; and the fatalist whom we quote manifestly looks forward to one at no distant day. The too clever writer makes an over-candid admission—"While the lions and the lambs of our Legislature are thus lying down together in paradisaical harmony as to the government of our colonies, the greater part of the British world expresses its colonial sympathies by abusing the Colonial Office, Downing-street, and Lord Grey." He admits the "deep impression" pervading "all classes of politicians, that the ground has shifted under us, and that the mother country must adapt her policy to the new state of things? the new state being, in fact, a spontaneous development of the colonies themselves." Very true: this is the whole case. The colonies have been misgoverned by generations of statesmen, and our actual Ministers have fairly lost hold of all government of the colonies; the whole political world condemns the Colonial Office and Lord Grey; the colonies have taken the matter into their own hands; and, fearing that the Imperial Government may be completely deposed, some of the more far-seeing and earnest of our public men have united to prevent that disastrous and disgraceful revolution. Virtually the *Times* confesses that there is no case on the other side—nothing to be said against the occasion or objects of the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government.

A report has obtained some currency, that Ministers are about to propose "an extension of the franchise," based on a householder "rating." Without calling this extension "a tub to the whale," or a measure planned "for rejection," the very friends of Ministers who spread the report to their credit, let out that the motive is to divert attention from more troublesome pursuits,—perhaps the Financial Reform movement, or this formidable Colonial movement. A less credible rumour is, that some Tory party means to propose—universal suffrage! *Vogue la galère.* Ministers and ex-Ministers emulating the competition of rival playhouse managers.

The annual winding up of accounts in several sections of the commercial world shows a manifestly prosperous state of affairs and continued improvement. The exports and imports display a considerable increase; in the woollen and cotton districts employment is brisk, with rising prices and rising wages; and even the Nottingham stockingers share the general rise. On the other hand, there is a lamentable default of any decisive proof that such improvement has reached the farmers or the agricultural labourers; and the Commissioners of the *Morning Chronicle* might be very usefully employed in ascertaining whether it has reached any of the poorest of the industrious classes. Much attention has been excited by an elaborate paper of statistics in *Blackwood's Magazine*, exhibiting a generally decaying state of agriculture in Scotland, in the form of farmers' money-accounts void of profit or nearly so. And Mr. Huxtable's recently published pamphlet on prices, which should contain the opposite case, sets forth rather what might be than what is done in retrieving agriculture.

Ireland is in a curious phrensy of reasonableness. The Protectionists are making great exertions to "demonstrate" their strength; and if in some cases they have got up effectual parades of numbers, in others their active efforts have realised a proportionate failure. Thus the county meetings of Wexford and Longford proved to be no meetings at all—all leaders and no followers, or not enough to constitute a county meeting. At Wexford, the Protectionists were summoned, but the Free-traders attended; so that if the meeting had been constituted, it would have spoken in an unexpected strain: the Protectionists, therefore, who called the meeting, may be said to have been successful in preventing it. At Galway, a meeting underwent still stranger vicissitudes: the Protectionist gentleman who took the lead made a speech, but then, paralysed by some doubt, he sat down without making any motion: the Free-traders made a motion; the Protectionists then remembered their moving duties; and after a storm of undisposed motions, the meeting broke up in confusion.

The priests are active against the landlord interest, perhaps because the landlord policy has turned so much upon evictions and other depopulating processes, to the immense loss of the priest. For in those irregular kinds of emigration he is not carried out with his flock, as he might be by systematic colonisation. At Templemore, Father O'Sullivan entertained his auditory with an oration on the magnanimous munificence of England, and the blessing of cheap corn to the starving Irish; and he spoke with an eloquence to the full as fervid of any tirade about "setting the green above the red," or any denunciation of improving landlords. And at Coleraine, a meeting passed a resolution calling for cheap capital, &c., by cheapening the law processes for getting at capital. As the Chinese contrive by a sort of quaint pettiness to carry common sense to a *reductio ad absurdum*, so the Irish take up common sense with the heated excitement of nonsense, and check one's satisfaction at noting the improved view, by suggesting a fear that it may be only a spasmodic paroxysm—delirium deviating into reason: which would be very frightful!

The French Assembly has been engaged in a long and somewhat confused debate, which exhibits both Government and the several political parties in no very imposing aspect. The subject was a treaty concluded by Admiral Leprédour with Rosas at Buenos Ayres, which came before the Assembly for ratification, and which was generally considered too favourable to the Dictator, while it too little consulted the interests of the very numerous body of French merchants and adventurers at Monte Video. As reporter of the Committee on the treaty, M. Napoléon Daru proposed to disallow the treaty, and to take a course, the nature of which he left to the responsible Government,—meaning that Government should adopt some warlike coercion. In reply, General de la Hitte, Foreign Minister, proposed a compromise,—neither to ratify the treaty, nor to renew hostilities, but to protect French interests with a sufficient force, and "to continue the negotiations;" in other words, to gain time. On Tuesday, M. Thiers came down prepared to make a formidable attack on Ministers; but he was silenced by a hæmorrhage from the mouth; his tongue, it is said, failing him in his new Legitimist part, under the infliction of a cancer. If that is true, the occurrence of a bleeding should look formidable.

The North American mails still follow suit in the accounts both from Washington and Montreal. After fifty-one divisions, the American House of Representatives was still unable to effect an election of Speaker! "Republican institutions," cries the Monarchist, "come to a dead lock!" The Republicans had proposed to compromise the difficulty by agreeing upon a joint Speaker and dividing the booty—the profits and patronage of office; an arrangement impracticable, on account of the thorough accord required for a patronage so minutely distributed and so corruptly employed. But the Americans are a practical people, and they will find some way of getting out of the dead lock. Probably by continuing to try the balance until it shall turn; as it cannot fail to do at some time or other.

A well-informed correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, at Montreal, represents the Annexation movement as gaining in the opinion and avowed adhesion of the colonists in every part of Canada. Reciprocation of the feeling across the border, in the State of Vermont, which had formally offered to receive Canada into the Union, renders it the more ominous. Lord Elgin had tried to check the Annexationists by dismissing members of their party from office, like Irish Repealers; but he had excited less fear than disgust.

MONEY MARKET.

(*From the Times, January 8.*)

MONDAY EVENING.—This has been the first transfer day in Consols after the closing of the books for the dividend, and the market, as is usual in such cases, has been well supplied with stock. The prices of Saturday have, nevertheless, been maintained. Consols opened at 96⅞ to 97, receded temporarily to 96⅞, and closed at 97. Bank Stock left off at 204½ to 205½; Reduced, 97⅞ to ¾; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 97⅞ to 99; Long Annuities, 8 9-16 to ⅝; India Bonds, 92s. to 95s.; and Exchequer-bills, 59s. to 62s. premium.

The next account is fixed for the 14th of February, and the last price of Consols for that period was 97⅛.

The foreign stock-market has been rather more active to-day, and the transactions have included Danish Five per Cents. at 99¾ and 100; Ecuador, 3¾; Granada, 16¾; the Deferred 3¾ and ½; Mexican, for account, 29, ⅝ and ½; Peruvian, for account, 61, ⅝, 61, and 62; the Deferred, 20½ and 21; Portuguese Four per Cents., for money, 36; for account, 36½; the Small, 36 and 36½; Spanish Five per Cents., for account, 19⅜ and ¼; the Three per Cents., for account, 37½; Venezuela, for account, 28½ and 29; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 89 and ½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 55¼; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 85½ and ¾.

The corn-market this morning was heavy, but without alteration in prices.

From the revenue statement just issued, it appears that during the ensuing quarter, ending April 5, the sum of £302,961 will be appropriated to the purchase of stock for the reduction of the national debt.

The accounts from the continental Bourses are generally favourable, prices in most cases being steadily maintained. The last Amsterdam report states that speculative securities showed a tendency to advance, owing to increasing operations for the account. The Hamburgh letters, speaking of the position of stocks and shares, intimate that they were considered to be on the whole extremely firm.

The letters from Havre mention that business continued brisk in cotton, and that prices had experienced a further advance. Operations in coffee were on the increase.

COLONIAL REFORM.

(*From Bell's Messenger, January 5.*)

IF there be one thing on which we may speak with more confidence than another, in relation to political affairs, it is this—that a thorough change is about to take place in our colonial policy. We will not say by whom this change will be effected, or its precise nature; but that it must take place, and that speedily, if Great Britain is not to "shrink into its own shell," denuded of its moral as well as physical grandeur and power, is obvious to the most superficial observer. The reign of the Greys is rapidly drawing to a close—a reign which will be chronicled by the future historian as the most disastrous in the whole period of our colonial rule. We have been led to make these remarks by a document which has just been placed in our hands, and from which we learn that a Society for the Reform of Colonial Government has just been established. This society has been projected and is supported by men entertaining the most opposite views on political subjects generally, but whose sentiments are in unison on this particular point, and whose united exertions cannot fail to produce a powerful effect. Without offering any direct opinion upon the Society, either in its constitution or designs, we feel that we should be wanting in our duty, especially to the colonies, if we did not give to the document now before us, the utmost publicity in our power, that those who are most deeply interested in the question may be informed of what is being done, and shape their own course accordingly.

A STUDY FOR THE HISTORIAN.

(*From the Standard.*)

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL has resigned the representation of the City of Limerick for a reason that, opposed as we have ever been to the honorable gentleman and his family for a long period, we cannot learn without regret. Mr. O'Connell candidly declares that it is "his poverty and not his will" that dictates the step which he has taken. Now, though retributive justice is a very good thing in the abstract, one can scarcely contemplate particular instances of it without pain; and to see a man whose family lately occupied the position occupied by Mr. O'Connell's family, in the circumstances in which that gentleman describes himself, is unpleasant.

We shall hardly be suspected of lingering affection for the memory of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. We have ever been opposed to his political projects, and we have differed from many in rating his talents rather below the average of educated gentlemen. We do not say it now for the first time, that, in our opinion, that Mr. O'Connell was the creation of those who ought to oppose him, and by himself really a very inferior person. Just a Cobden, with a slight addition of national humour; one who had much reliance upon his own audacity, but a confidence almost boundless in the meanness, cowardice, and dishonesty of the public men to whom he was opposed.

Such in our opinion was Daniel O'Connell, but being such, or whatever he was, he was for at least twenty-five years the great patron of the Whig party; he it was who resuscitated the party after its sad overthrow in 1807—kept it in a formidable condition up to 1829, when he drove the Tories to a political suicide, and in the following year placed the Whigs in office. That there were occasional bickerings between the Whigs and their Irish patron was proof of their connection and reciprocal dependence, and the party must in vain disclaim an intimate association with one whom they proposed to place at the head of one of the supreme courts of law. Why, then, have they overlooked the claims of the son, and by his father selected successor, of Mr. O'Connell? There is another party as much disgraced by Mr. John O'Connell's melancholy condition as even the Whig party. We speak of the Romanist priests of Ireland. Whatever his conduct towards others, Mr. O'Connell was to the Romanist priests a devoted and even abject slave, grovelling before them in the dirt, when the prostration might seem to do them reverence. In priest-worship, if in nothing else, Mr. O'Connell was undeviatingly consistent. Why, then, have the priests deserted his family? In the betrayal of Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Mitchell, and their unhappy associates, the priests might be supposed to consult their personal safety with more readiness, because of the scape-goats whom they offered, some were of the class whom the Church of Rome denounces as heretical, and none were very devout children of that church; but Mr. O'Connell was a sincere Romanist—a zealot of Romanism, if ever there was one. In this there was a perfect harmony of his life and death. Why, then, have the priests forgotten him and his? There are between 3000 and 4000 of these persons in Ireland; they can collect money to build an University, can collect money to aid the Pope in slaughtering those whom he calls his subjects; but they seem to have no disposition to pay their debt to Mr. O'Connell's family. Less than five shillings per annum from each priest would place in a condition of independence the son and representative of him whom they used to call their Liberator! So much for the gratitude of parties.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and Prince Albert, with their children, personally witnessed the distribution of Her Majesty's New Year's gift of food and raiment to the poor of Windsor, on Tuesday. The distribution took place in the Riding school of the Castle. The present consisted of a handsome quantity of blankets, flannel, and calico, of meat, bread, and plum-pudding, and of coals, distributed to all the deserving poor in the parishes of Windsor and Clewer, as indicated in a list by the ladies of the District Visiting Society. A number of the clergy were present. The poor people manifested respectful gratitude.

Among the visiters at the Castle have been Prince George of Cambridge, since Monday, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, with Prince Frederick of Hesse, from Tuesday till Thursday, and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, since Thursday evening.

The Duchess of Kent is a daily visiter at the Castle. On Saturday, she came to town for a few hours, and visited the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar at Marlborough House.

The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the Princesses Anne and Amelie, and Prince Gustavus, left Marlborough House for the Continent on Monday.

The Hospital attached to the medical school of King's College has been placed in permanent and inseparable connexion with the College itself. At a special meeting of the Governor of the Hospital, on Saturday, it was resolved to abrogate the thirty-fifth rule, vesting the funds of the Institution in trustees, and further, "that the site of the Hospital, together with all the property belonging to it, shall vest in the Corporation of King's College, London, for the purposes of the Hospital." This amalgamation has been effected with a view to facilitate the measures now in active progress for carrying out the project of a new and regularly-endowed hospital. The subscription towards the fund of £50,000 for the new building and endowments, in the short time since the Council of the College took the matter in hand, has risen to nearly £21,000.

The Government have determined to decrease the number of Police Magistrates to twenty in number for the Metropolitan district, by not filling up vacancies as they occur by resignation or death. Mr. a'Beckett will therefore be assisted by Magistrates from all the other Police Courts in regular rotation. It is stated that two of the senior magistrates will shortly resign.—*Daily News*

We have great pleasure in being enabled to announce that amongst the earliest measures to be submitted to Parliament by the Government in the ensuing session, will be bills to provide an extension of the suffrage both in England and Ireland. We are not in possession of the details, but we have reason to hope that the scope of the proposed measures will meet the views of a large section of the really liberal members. It is not improbable that a reform of such importance will be recommended in the Speech from the Throne.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Thomas Horne, Esq., Attorney-General at Van Diemen's Land, is promoted to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in that colony, vacant by the removal of Mr Montague; Valentine Fleming, Esq., Solicitor-General, succeeds Mr. Horne as Attorney-General; A. C. Stonor, Esq., is appointed Solicitor-General in the room of Mr. Fleming; Francis Smith, Esq., is appointed Crown Solicitor for Van Diemen's Land; Sidney Stephen, Esq., is appointed Judge of the Supreme Court at Otago, New Zealand; R. T. Jarvis, Esq., is appointed Superintendent of Convicts at Bermuda; Algerron Montague, Esq., is appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at the Falkland Islands; S. Frazer, Esq., is appointed Stipendiary Magistrate in British Guiana.—*Observer.*

DIED.

At Queen-street, Surry Hills, on Friday, the 3rd instant, Charles Henry, son of George Hill, Esq., Mayor of the City of Sydney, aged nine months.

At Wide Bay, on the 12th April, Niels Louis, the infant son of B. J. Bertelsen, Esq., of Boonera, Burnett River, aged 12 months.

May 3, at the residence of his father, after a long and painful sickness, James, aged four years, second son of Mr. Thomas Hopkins, South Head Road.

THE Cutter CATHERINE, for Boyd Town, Twofold Bay—to sail on Wednesday. For freight or passage apply on board, at Henry Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point. 8167

AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE, NEWSPAPER.

A MEETING will be held at the Royal Hotel, This Evening, Monday, 6th May, at 7 P.M., for the purpose of concerting measures to establish a daily paper, to be edited by the Rev. Dr. Lang, when the attendance of all parties favourable to the project is respectfully requested.
D. BLAIR,
8082 Honorary Secretary pro. tem.

NOW READY—PRICE SIXPENCE.
THE COMING EVENT; or, THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AUSTRALIA. Two Lectures delivered in the City Theatre and School of Arts, Sydney. By JOHN DUNMORE LANG D.D.
To be had of the printer, D. L. Welch, *Atlas* Office, opposite the Barrack-gate, George-street; and of all the booksellers in Sydney and the neighbouring colonies. 8159

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

BLYTHE WATERLAND'S ETHIOPIAN COMPANY will give their SIXTEENTH CONCERT, in the Saloon of the ROYAL HOTEL Sydney. THIS EVENING, MONDAY, May 6. The Seventeenth Concert will take place on Wednesday Evening, the 8th instant. Doors open at half-past seven, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Admission 2s., reserved seats 3s. Single rows secured for families or parties. 8162

MR. BALY begs to intimate to his friends, and the public, that he intends giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, on Friday, the 17th instant. Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 8163

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Half yearly Meeting of the Members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 397, Pitt-street, on Tuesday, 7th May, 1850, at half-past two o'clock P.M.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE KING,
6313 Secretary.

MR. SIGMONT, Professor of the Pianoforte, Singing, the Guitar, and Violin, respectfully announces to the public of Goulburn, that he intends having the honour of giving a Musical Entertainment, on Thursday, May the 9th, at Mr. Mandleson's, Goulburn Hotel.
Tickets, 3s. 6d. each—to commence at half-past seven o'clock. 8137

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.
TWO of the above Instruments may be had on hire by applying to the undersigned; or at the residence of Mrs. WATT, No. 90, Phillip-street North
J. DANIELLS,
Rushcutter's Bay.
May 4. 8161

WOOD, STONE, OR BRICKS
TO Builders and others requiring guttering and piping, will find the best that ever was made in the colony at WM. THORNBY's, brazier and coppersmith, on very reasonable terms, tinplate worker, &c., &c., Clarence-street, North of Market-street, Sydney. 8157

FOR SALE,
ALL the Iron-work and Gear of a Post Windmill, including every thing necessary for driving one pair of four-foot stones and machine. Also, a small Post Windmill, quite new and complete, driving one pair of eighteen-inch French burr stones and machine, well adapted for a station.
The above will be sold very cheap. For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to
JOHN OXLEY,
8126 Kirkham, Camden.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HARPER AND MOORE, OF GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, IRONMONGERS.
TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that substantial Cottage, in excellent repair, situated in Holt-street, near Elizabeth-street, Surry Hills, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and an attic room; at present occupied by Mr. John Harper.
The house is built on an allotment of land with a frontage of sixty two feet and a depth of seventy-five feet. The vacant portion of the ground is cultivated as a kitchen garden, and is fenced all round. There is an excellent and permanent deep well of good water on the premises.
The situation of the property is good, being open, dry, and healthy.
The property would easily rent for 8s. per week.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM PERRY,
8123 Official Assignee.

£300 OR £400 TO LEND, on Mortgage. Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND SON, Solicitors. 8124

TO BLACKSMITHS.
WANTED, a Jobbing Smith, to proceed to the Hunter River; wages £4 per month, with liberal rations.
Apply at ARMSTRONG's Veterinary Repository, between the hours of nine and twelve this morning. 8165

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1511729

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
STEAM COFFEE WAREHOUSE,

418, GEORGE-STREET, have just received the following Goods, in prime condition.

130 Robbins new Muscat dates
30 Cases preserved ginger
20 ,, Chou-chou
20 ,, Couquat oranges
20 ,, mixed preserves
20 ,, preserved nutmegs
20 Bags Barcelona nuts
15 ,, walnuts
20 ,, soft shell almonds
20 ,, Jordan ditto
10 ,, bitter ditto
30 Cases bottled fruits
60 Boxes muscatels
60 Half ditto ditto
50 Boxes Elme raisins
20 Caroteels Patras currants
20 Barrels Cephalonia ditto
20 Chests liquorice
10 half ditto ditto
20 Barrels Chedder cheeses
20 Cases North Wiltshire
60 Half barrels white herrings
20 Ditto red ditto
25 Cases Shetland ling
10 ,, preserved salmon
10 ,, sardines
25 ,, pints salad oil
25 ,, half-pints ditto
24 Chests Florence oil
100 Casks 24 Champion's vinegar
30 ,, genuine French
10 Bales fine candlewick. 8113

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
STEAM COFFEE WAREHOUSE,

418, GEORGE-STREET, respectfully call the attention of their kind friends and patrons to the following choice selection:—

100 Quarter-casks Hunt's port, ex Olinda
20 Hogheads ditto ditto, ditto
10 Pipes ditto ditto, ditto
20 Hogsheads very superior pale golden and brown sherry
60 Quarter casks ditto ditto
60 Octaves ditto ditto
10 Hogsheads Woodhouse's Marsala
10 ,, Ingram's ditto
20 Quarter-casks ditto ditto
200 Cases Page's old port
200 ,, Golden sherry
100 ,, Henry's pale ditto
60 ,, Sparkling champagne
60 ,, Claret
100 ,, Pale brandy, (Clouzeau)
20 Hogsheads Martel's ditto, 1846
60 ,, Demerara rum
20 ,, Bengal ditto
300 Cases gin, key brand
200 Half-cases ditto
100 Casks Marzetti's Indian ale. 8112

LIVERPOOL SALT, for Sale by S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
6417 Macquarie-place.

WHITE SUGAR.

FOR SALE.—A few tons of Fine White Sugar, in bags of 1 cwt. each.
6130 THACKER AND CO.

BEES.

A BARGAIN!!!

FOR SALE, about 50 full HIVES of BEES, containing upwards of two tons of Honey, fit for shipment or otherwise. Apply to Mr. COHEN, Burwood, or to Messrs COHEN AND SON, Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c., George-street, Sydney. 8129

MONEY.—The Sum of £700 to be advanced on Mortgage of approved value in Sydney or its immediate neighbourhood. Apply to WESTMORE and DAINTREY, Solicitors, 555, George-street.
May 4. 8133

WOOL

THE undersigned begs to inform shippers and settlers, that having considerably enlarged his premises, he will be able to class and repack any quantity of wool this season, the advantage of having the same done in Sydney being so very apparent in the late London sales.

Wools bought, sold, or valued on commission, and advances made on consignments to his friends in London, where every attention will be paid in order to obtain the highest rates.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH.
9189 Queen-street or Miller's Point.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

HAS to acquaint his friends and the public, that his Stores are now open for the reception of
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS,
and whilst acknowledging past favours, can assure them that on being favoured with their patronage no effort shall be wanting on his part to obtain for his employers the highest price of the day at all seasons.

WOOL OR TALLOW STORED RENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS.
COMMISSION ON SALES, 1 PER CENT.
CASH ADVANCED IF REQUIRED.
⁎ *Store room and cool Cellarage for the above in any quantity.*

☞ A SALE WILL BE HELD WEEKLY ON TUESDAY. 80

TALLOW.

THE undersigned are purchasers of the above, or will make advances on the same, consigned to their house in London.
7967 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Hides, green and salted.
DARVALL, CASTILLA, AND CO.,
6942 Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Tallow.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8140 700, George-street.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the undersigned being about to leave the colony, all accounts due to him must be settled before the 10th instant, and all claims against him are requested to be sent in to the office of Watkins and Dean, immediately.
W. DEAN,
22, Church-hill.
Sydney, May 1. 8050

DAVID WALL, DECEASED.

ALL persons having *claims or demands* on the *Estate* of David Wall, late of the City of Sydney, Printer, deceased, are requested forthwith to send the particulars to Mr. Gilbert Wright, Solicitor, 93, King-street, Sydney, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay such debts to the undersigned, the Administratrix of the said Estate, at No. 76 and No. 78, York-street, Sydney.
MARY WALL,
8102 Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the late Francis Forbes, Esq., formerly of Darling Downs, New South Wales, (who died at San Francisco, California, on the 31st December, 1849), are requested to send their accounts for investigation to
HOLDEN AND M'CARTHY,
Solicitors,
365, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
May 1. 7906

CAUTION TO COOPERS AND OTHERS.

SEVERAL parties, who are frequently in the habit of purchasing casks branded with our name, are hereby cautioned not to do so, or otherwise obtain possession—the undersigned being determined to prosecute such parties according to law. This notice is given to prevent persons pleading ignorance.
ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH,
Kent Brewery.
April 15. 7007

BARQUE ACHILLES.

ALL accounts against this vessel must be rendered *in duplicate* by noon tomorrow, Tuesday, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
May 6. 8139

FREEHOLD PROPERTY WANTED.

£500.—PARTIES having a Freehold Property to dispose of in the suburbs of the city, consisting of three or more houses, may hear of a cash purchaser on application to the undersigned.

This amount being trust-money, no offer can be entertained exceeding five hundred pounds, and the vendor will be required to pay the expense of conveyance. Particulars of the property in writing will be immediately attended to.
8056 WILLIAM MOFFITT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

100 TUNS or more of Oil Casks: Dantzic will be preferred, but Quebec will answer if stout and well made. Apply at the Wharf.
R. TOWNS.
May 4. 8134

SHEEP WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, one thousand Ewes, to lamb in September or October. They will be required to be young, sound, and of a good description of Sheep.

Sheep depasturing in the Bathurst or Wellington districts will be preferred.

Apply by letter, pre paid, stating lowest terms, to PANTON AND CO., Windsor. 8007

CARRIAGE HORSES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a pair of well-bred Carriage Horses. They must be perfectly sound, free from vice, and not above six years old. Apply at 366, Castlereagh-street. 8156

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good Saddle Horse, for town use, warranted sound and quiet. Apply at Mr. ROGERS', Craigrend, Woolloomooloo. 8070

HOUSE Wanted, with five or six rooms, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, within three miles from the city boundary. Apply to Mr. DAINTREY, 555, George-street. 8132

ROOMS WANTED.—An elderly gentleman, of retired habits, wishes a parlour and sitting room, unfurnished, in a healthy part of Sydney, where no boarders are kept. Apply by letter, addressed N. P., *Herald* Office. 8130

TO COOPERS.

WANTED, a Cooper, to proceed to the Richmond River to make casks for a Boiling Down Establishment now in full operation. Liberal wages will be given to a good workman. Apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
7925 George-street.

WANTED, a Woman Cook; also, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. COOPER, Engehurst, Glenmore Road, opposite the Military Barracks. 8128

TO COACHMEN.

WANTED, a competent steady man to take charge of and drive a pair of horses, for a family, in the neighbourhood of Sydney. None but a man of sober and steady habits will suit. Apply to
MR. STEWART,
Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.
Sydney, May 4. 8081

WANTED, by a young man of colonial experience, a situation as Collecting Clerk, Storekeeper, or to assist in a Store. Respectable reference can be given. Address B. B., *Herald* Office. 8158

TO LET, two Cottages, Nos. 48 and 50, in Castlereagh-street South. Apply to Mr. KEELE, next door to Councillor Moore's. 7968

TO LET, the whole of those spacious and commodious Premises, known as Iredale's Iron Stores, situated next to the City Council Chamber, York-street, Sydney. Rent moderate. Application to be made on the premises; or to Mr. THOMAS COWLISHAW, Surry Hills.
April 25. 7678

TO LET.—A genteel Cottage, in Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, within ten minutes' walk of St. James' Church. There is a garden, well of water, and other convenience. Rent 10s. per week.

Apply to Mrs. BENSON, Brougham-street; or to Mrs. Bryant, No. 74, George-street South, opposite Christ Church. 8142

TO BE LET, "THE GRANGE," at Newtown, within one mile of the city boundary, lately the residence of his Honor Mr. Justice A'Beckett, and presently in the occupation of Robert Johnson, Esq., solicitor. The dwelling-house consists of drawing, dining, and four bed-rooms, store, closet, butler's pantry, cellar, &c., with kitchen and servants' rooms detached, stable, coach and fowl house, and a well.

The garden and lawn contain about three acres. Possession can be given about the middle of the month.

For cards to view and terms apply to Mr. B. C. RODD, 360, Pitt-street.
May 3. 8065

TO LET OR SELL.

TO LET, at a nominal rent, a large cottage, with 20 acres of land, fenced and cleared, at Five Dock, adjoining the main North Road. It will be sold a bargain, and any credit given, security being retained on the property. Apply to L. C., *Herald* Office. 7770

GUNDAGAI STEAM MILLS TO LET.

THE above to be let. For further particulars apply to Mr. P. HANLEY, Coolac, near Gundagai: or to Mr. EDWARD FLOOD, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Security will be required for the due payment of the rent.
Gundagai, April 8. 6926

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, at 223, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of Household Furniture, kitchen utensils, wearing apparel, watches, and sundries.
Terms, cash. 8150

EMIGRANT FITTINGS
AND
SURPLUS STORES
OF THE
ORIENTAL,
REMOVED TO THE CITY MART STORES FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,

THE entire wood fittings of berths for 300 emigrants

Also,
Ladders, doors, gratings
Water closets and pipes
Leaden cisterns
Ship's cabouse, with coppers, &c., complete, capable of cooking for 300 persons
Water kegs, kids, buckets, &c.
Iron work, &c.

Also,
SURPLUS STORES, consisting of—
Lime juice
Pearl barley
Sugar
Sago
Tripe
&c., &c.
Terms, cash. 8098

TO CLOSE VARIOUS ACCOUNTS.

SPADES, SHOVELS, LOOKING GLASSES, PISTOLS, POWDER HORNS, &c., &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
30 Bundles spades, No. 0 to 8
40 Ditto shovels, ditto ditto
3 Cases looking glasses, 7 x 5, 8 x 6, 9 x 7
14 Powder horns
Pistols, nipples
Mallets, bullet-moulds
Apple munches, cleaning rods,
&c., &c.
Terms at sale. 35

DAMAGED GRIDIRONS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX ELIZABETH, REES, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
AM in diamond § 17—
One cask assorted Gridirons, (more or less damaged).
Terms—Cash. 8038

HORSES
FAMILY CARRIAGE
HOODED GIG.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
ON WEDNESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
CECIL, a gig and saddle horse, by the race horse Cecil, out of Peggy, by Chilton
PERI, a gig and saddle mare, by Rienzi, out of Kathleen, by Syntax
A chestnut saddle mare, by Gratis, very steady, and up to any weight
A pure-bred Cleveland dray mare
A most excellent iron grey horse, sixteen hands high, used to dray work, to gig, phaeton, and traces, and a first-rate break horse
A hooded gig, nearly new, with shifting hood, very suitable for a medical practitioner
A large family carriage, fit for any up country journey.
A gig, a street cab, &c. 8145

MR. W. G. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
THIS MORNING,
At eleven o'clock,
An extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
DRAY COVERS
WATER CART
Also,
HORSE, CART, AND HARNESS,
and
10 Boxes of window glass
Shop fixtures
Iron fly wheels
Half-hundred weights
Register stove
Fenders and fire irons
with
A great variety of
SUNDRIES.
8164

LIVERPOOL SALT, PINE DEALS, PIG IRON, AND SAIL CANVAS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At 11 o'clock,
C 770 SACKS common Liverpool Salt
B 300 Ditto butter ditto
F 610 Ditto fine table ditto
30 Tons No. 1 pig iron
129 Bolts very superior flax sail canvas, No. 1 to 6
1776 3-inch 12-feet yellow pine deals
33 Logs sawn timber from ½ inch to 1½ inch, bound together.
Terms at sale. 7991

TO GROCERS.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MAY 6
At 11 o'clock,
275 BAGS BRIGHT COUNTER SUGAR.
Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL SALT.
MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Reminds the trade that he will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At 11 o'clock,
180 TONS LIVERPOOL SALT
275 BAGS BRIGHT COUNTER SUGAR.
Terms at sale. 8154

SUPERIOR WINES,

THE STOCK OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
4 CASES very superior Pale Sherry
5 Ditto ditto Old Port
16 Dozen Claret
5 Cases pale Cognac Brandy
1 Hogshead superior Colonial Red Wine, vintage 1848.
Terms—Cash. 8152

EMIGRANT FITTINGS
OF
THE SHIP JOHN KNOX.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at the CIRCULAR WHARF, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the Fittings belonging to the above vessel, consisting of the usual assortment.
Terms—Cash. 8155

WATER CASKS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at the CIRCULAR WHARF,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,
120 TUNS VERY SUPERIOR CASKS.
Terms at sale. 8153

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

FINE FLAVOURED BRANDY AND STRONG RUMS,
IN HOGSHEADS, IN BOND.
BITTER ALMONDS, CHOICE CLARET, IN HOGSHEADS, CAPE LEMON SYRUP.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
23 HOGSHEADS French Cognac Brandy, in bond
30 Ditto East India rum, O.P., ditto
3 Ditto claret, (Hogerman, Bordeaux)
14 Tierces Cape Lemon Syrup, about 3 dozen
9 Boxes bitter almonds.
Terms at sale. 7975

MONDAY, MAY 6.

TWO ALLOTMENTS AND A COTTAGE,
CAMPBELL-STREET, CAMPERDOWN, NEAR THE TOLL BAR,
ON THE NEWTOWN ROAD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

AN ALLOTMENT having 40 feet frontage to Campbell-street, by about 141 feet depth.

AN ALLOTMENT near the above, having 22 feet frontage by about 112 feet depth, on which is erected a weather-board brick-nogged Cottage, containing 2 rooms, now occupied by Mr. Summerfield.
Terms—Cash. 7976

MONDAY, MAY 6.

TO CARCASS-BUTCHERS, SPECULATORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

"CAMPERDOWN."

THREE ALLOTMENTS ON GROSE FARM CREEK, NEAR THE HEAD OF JOHNSON'S BAY, AT THE REAR OF THE GOVERNOR GIPPS' ARMS, CONTAINING 5 ACRES, 3 ROODS, AND 17 PERCHES;

Opposite the Glebe,

and adjoining Booth's (late Armstrong's) Boiling Down Establishment, being a capital spot for Slaughter Houses and Tallow or Soap Manufactories.

Also,

TWO ALLOTMENTS IN FRONT OF THE ABOVE, CONTAINING 4 ACRES, 3 ROODS, AND 8 PERCHES, BETWEEN M'LAUGHLIN AND IRELAND'S LANDS, AND OPPOSITE THE "RED LION" INN, ON THE PARRAMATTA ROAD, with 396 feet frontage thereon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
IN FIVE LOTS,
AS PER PLAN OF VIEW AT THE AUCTIONEER'S.

☞ THE ABOVE VALUABLE PROPERTY is particularly deserving the attention of moneyed individuals; owing to the very unusually large dimensions of the allotments, superior facilities are afforded to the speculator; and whoever may become a purchaser, cannot fail to derive considerable profit, as scarcely any land is now vacant on the Camperdown Estate, and buildings are steadily increasing and sought for around the City, which must extend in this direction,—it being the only line of intercourse with the whole of the vast interior of the colony.

TO CARCASS BUTCHERS THE WATER-SIDE PROPERTY WOULD BE INVALUABLE.

Terms.

Twenty per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved bills, at 4, 8, and 12 months, bearing 8 per cent. interest, dated from day of sale.

⁎ *Inspection of the plan will show what advantages the land is capable of producing under judicious management.* 7417

MONDAY, MAY 6.

78 MARES AND FOALS,
BY
MERRY PEBBLES, CERBERUS, ALMACK, YOUNG CAMEL, AND HAMBLETON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

30 MARES and FOALS, got by the following horses: — Merry Pebbles, Cerberus, Almack, Young Camel, and Hambleton.

48 MARES, without foals. The greater part of them are with foal. These mares were covered by Merry Pebbles and the entire colts.
Terms—Cash. 7917

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

PRODUCE SALE.

19 CASKS BEEF TALLOW IN PRIME CONDITION.
AND,
SHEEPSKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 7,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
19 CASKS BEEF TALLOW in PRIME CONDITION, *and casks in excellent shipping order.*
And a quantity of sheepskins.
Terms, cash. 8062

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

VALUABLE GRANTS IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND,
CONSISTING OF THE ESTATES OF
RAINVILLE—2000 ACRES, AND SAINT BOSWELL'S—1221 ACRES, WITH 3000 SHEEP,
(CHIEFLY EWES AND YEARLINGS)
WARRANTED NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.

MR. LYONS
Has been favoured with instructions to dispose of the above splendid property
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
IN LOTS.

FIRST.

2000 ACRES, county of Westmoreland, township of Bolton, bounded on the south by a line west 80 chains; west, by a line north 219 chains to the Fish River; north, by the Fish River to the Government reserve, bearing south 286 chains, described and known as
RAINVILLE,
being a grant to Thomas Raine, Esq.

There is a Dwelling House (weather board, with stone foundation), Cellar, and five rooms, with Garden attached, containing choice fruit-trees, &c. *An excellent stone barn, shingled, and other out buildings, stockyards, and about 120 acres, enclosed with a 3-rail fence in two paddocks.*

SECOND.

1221 ACRES, county of Westmoreland parish of Bolton, at Sidmouth Valley; bounded on the west by a line south, dividing it from the land previously described; south, by a line east, dividing it from a village reserve, 80 chains; east, by a line north, dividing it from Robert Lowe's 2000 acres, 205 chains to the Fish River, and on the NORTH by that river, and known as
SAINT BOSWELL'S,
being a purchase by Alexander Kinghorne, Esquire.

There is a WATER MILL on this property, let on lease to a good tenant, at £50 per annum, and which has four years yet to run. Also, men's huts, and two small paddocks near the mill.

The above valuable estates are situated near O'Connell Plains, about sixteen miles this side of Bathurst. The paddocks have been in cultivation, and never missed a crop. There are no quit-rents.

THIRD.

3000 SHEEP, a mixed lot, depasturing on the above lands, and being chiefly ewes and yearlings, warranted never to have been diseased, and which will be sold with the property, or separately, as may be determined upon.

For particulars of title, application may be made to Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, Solicitors.
Terms at sale. 7215

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At eleven o'clock,
10 CASES SADDLERY, &c., comprising
3 Cases saddles, with furniture complete
2 Ditto bridles, Weymouth, Pelham, snaffle, bits and curbs, bradooms, &c.
3 Ditto superior hackney coach harness
Gig collars
Stanhope pads
Head collars
Stirrup leathers
Heads and reins
Horse clothing
Chain traces, buckles, &c., &c.
1 Ditto patent goat skins
1 Ditto ditto roans.
Terms at sale. 7936

TO HACKNEY COACHMEN.

MORT AND BROWN
Have been instructed to sell, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 6,
At 12 o'clock,
4 SETS of Hackney Coach Harness, complete in all respects, imported expressly for the requirements of this colony.
Terms at sale. 8148

RUM.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 7,
At 12 o'clock,
Without any Reserve,
7 PUNCHEONS B.P. RUM.
Terms at sale. 8149

MOST IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
OF
PORT WINE,
CONSISTING OF ABOUT
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY PIPES.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Consignee,
D. N. JOUBERT, ESQ.,
to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, MAY 7,
At 12 o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF HIS CONSIGNMENTS OF PORT,
NAMELY:—
124 PIPES
33 Hogsheads
13 Quarters
which, *under positive instructions from the Consignors*, will be sold
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE WHATEVER.

The Auctioneers therefore especially solicit the attendance of the trade and others at the sale, as they, the Auctioneers, pledge themselves that the entire parcel will be
CLEARED TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Terms at sale. 7857

EXTENSIVE CLEARING SALE
OF
SHERRY WINES, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from Messrs. SMITH, CAMPBELL, and Co.,
To sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, MAY 7,
At 12 o'clock,

THE following Importations of SHERRY,
Ex AGINCOURT.
6 Hogsheads pale sherry
20 Quarters ditto
Ex EARL GREY,
6 Hogsheads pale sherry
40 Quarters ditto
Ex sundry Vessels,
13 Cases sherry
2 Ditto port.

NO RESERVE WHATEVER.

Terms at sale. 8033

BALMAIN.

THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE OF
"SPRING HILL,"
WITH
VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS ADJOINING
AND THE
SPACIOUS WHARF
Fronting Waterview Bay, known as
"*Metcalfe's.*"

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to bring to public auction, at their Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the above-named VALUABLE PROPERTY, which has been judiciously subdivided as per plan at the Auctioneers' Rooms, by which the mansion and grounds are left undisturbed in their present state, and the allotments are made in every way suitable as sites for excellent dwelling-houses.

LOT 1.
"SPRING HILL."

At present occupied by the Reverend Mr. Cameron, at the nominal rental of £80 PER ANNUM.

This superior residence is faithfully and substantially built of stone, and finished in the best manner. It contains on the basement floor five rooms, which are used as servants' apartments, nursery, &c. The first floor, which opens on the SPACIOUS VERANDAH surrounding the house, consists of five apartments, inclusive of the drawing and dining rooms.

On the *upper story* there are *four* bed rooms. There is detached
A kitchen
Fowl-house
Coach-house
Two-stall stable, &c., &c.

The situation is salubrious and most commanding; the views from it embracing all the beautiful scenery of the Parramatta River, as well as the busier waters of Darling Harbour and Port Jackson; and it is within a stone-throw from the ferry, whence steamers and boats are constantly plying to the Sydney side. Again, THE WANT OF WATER, so often a serious objection to many of our beautiful suburban estates, is not known here. *There is a well upon the premises which in every season, and without ever failing, has yielded an abundant supply of the purest water!*

The grounds are about an acre and a half in extent, and in excellent order.

THE ALLOTMENTS

per plan, are numbered 1 to 8. Numbers 1 to 4 have frontages of 32 feet to Darling-street—*the main road in Balmain*, and embrace a most picturesque view of Johnstone's Bay and the surrounding country. Lots 6, 7, 8 look down upon the Parramatta River, having the same aspect as the residence of Spring Hill.

The whole of the property immediately adjoins

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S.

THE WHARF

Has been constructed at great cost; its water frontage is 225 FEET, and erected thereon is a four-roomed cottage, (chiefly built of stone,) workshop, &c. Upon it there is an excellent well of water.

As a BOAT BUILDING AND TIMBER WHARF this cannot be surpassed, its extent and position rendering it in every way applicable for the purpose.

For terms, and all other particulars, apply to the auctioneers. 7319

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.

TWO COTTAGES IN PRINCE-STREET.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on
MONDAY, MAY 13,
At 11 o'clock,

THOSE two excellent and substantially-built COTTAGES immediately opposite the *Wesleyan Meeting House*, they contain three rooms each, besides kitchen, and are now occupied by Mrs. Smart, and by Mr. Newlands, at the low rental of
NINE SHILLINGS EACH, PER WEEK.
There is a gateway which leads to the yards in the rear, where some good out-buildings have been partially constructed.

From the excellent position of these premises they are never untenanted, and therefore offer a favourable opportunity to those desirous of a good return for their money from City property.
Terms at sale. 7783

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

THREE THOUSAND SHEEP IN GIPPS LAND.

RENTED FOR FOUR YEARS, AT £50 PER THOUSAND.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Stores,
ON MONDAY, MAY 27,
At 11 o'clock,

THE following eligible lot of sheep, which, per last return, are as follows:—
48 Broken mouth wethers
170 Full ditto
143 Six tooth ditto
118 Four ditto
216 Two ditto
197 Nine months' ditto

213 Nine month ewes
287 Two tooth ditto
101 Four ditto ditto
224 Six ditto ditto
796 Full mouthed ditto
596 Broken ditto ditto
26 Rams

3135

These Sheep are now leased to Messrs. Thomas and Matthew Macalister, of Gipps Land, for four years, from 31st July, at £50 per thousand per annum, and therefore present
A SPLENDID CHANCE
to parties of limited means for procuring
A HANDSOME INCOME
therefrom.
For terms apply to auctioneers. 8095

SUPERIOR STATION
OF
"UNDERCLIFF,"
AND
3700 SHEEP.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, MAY 27,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

THE FINE STATION OF UNDERCLIFF, situated at the dividing range between the Darling Downs and Clarence River districts; it is bounded on the east by Mr. Ogilvie's station; on the west by Mr. Marsh's; on the north by Mr. Nicholas's; and on the south by unoccupied country.

The distance from Grafton is 140 miles.
The distance from Moreton Bay is 150 miles.
It will carry
9000 SHEEP,
and
IS WELL WATERED.
THE SHEEP
Are as follows:—
1310 Ewes, of ages
300 Ditto, 2 to 3 years
568 Ditto, 1 year
500 Wethers
22 Rams
1000 Yearlings, about an equal number of both sexes

3700

There are upon the station all the requisite improvements, together with
Horses
Working bullocks
Drays, &c., &c.

☞ This sale deserves the attention of parties desirous of obtaining an excellent sheep station with stock, in the northern district, as it will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

For terms and all further particulars apply to the Auctioneers. 8094

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE MAGNIFICENT ESTATE
OF
KINGSDALE,
Comprising—

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, at GOULBURN.

"All that freehold estate, lands, tenements, "and hereditaments, comprising 5000 acres "of land, known by the name of KINGSDALE, "and situate in the county of Argyle, parish "of Narrangarriband and a parish unnamed, "at Goulburn Plains, bounded on the west "by Joshua John Moore's eastern boundary, "and a continuation thereof, being a line "north 248 chains 90 links, commencing on "the Wollondilly River, at the south end of "Joshua John Moore's eastern boundary; "on part of the north by a line east 120 "chains; again on the west by a line north "80 chains; on the remainder of the north "by a line east 40 chains to F. J. Macarthur's western boundary; on the east by "F. J. Macarthur's grant, (vacant lands), "and William Lithgow's grant, being a line "south to the Wollondilly River; and on "the south by the Wollondilly River."

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Executors of the Mortgagees to bring to public auction, for imperative sale,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 3,
At 11 o'clock,
The above-named
SPLENDID AND VALUABLE PROPERTY.

KINGSDALE is close to the
TOWN OF GOULBURN,
and adjoins the estates of Messrs. Lithgow, Bradley, M'Arthur, Ross, and Moore.

THE SOIL is of the best description, and is copiously watered by
THE WOLLONDILLY RIVER,
to which it has *frontage for two and a-half miles!* and by a CHAIN OF PONDS OF UNUSUAL MAGNITUDE, which extend throughout the property, *and have* never been known to fail.

THE QUIT RENT IS REDEEMED,
and a large tract of country adjacent is held under the pre-emptive right.

So much for its *present* advantages, which even now offer extraordinary inducements to the capitalist; but to look only a few years ahead, to the time when the isolation in which our greatest inland town exists, from wretched and dangerous roads, will be changed to close proximity by RAILWAY COMMUNICATION, what will then be the value of such an estate as this, upon which
Copper
Statuary marble
Limestone, &c., abound?

This is a question easily answered, for it has already been solved over and over again, in many countries. Small townships have become important cities, neglected lands converted into thriving farms, or busy mines!—we shall see the same here.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at the low interest of six per cent. per annum. 6365

HIDES.

SPECIAL SALE.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, MAY 6,
At 3 o'clock,
118 HIDES, VERY HEAVY
66 Ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale. 8147

THE HEAD OF
"CRESSBROOK" CREEK STATION,
IN THE
MORETON BAY DISTRICT,

Is bounded on the north by ranges dividing the waters falling into Cressbrook, from the waters falling into Andurramba Creek; on the south by a marked tree line; on the north-east by the run now occupied by Messrs. M'Connel; on the south-west by a marked tree line denoting the boundary from the "Crow's Nest" station.

THE SHEEP,

Which are warranted sound, and never to have been diseased, consist of
800 Ewes, four and five years
863 Ditto, six and seven ditto
230 Ditto, three ditto
107 Ditto, 18 months
455 Wethers, of ages
45 Rams

2500

The wool sold in London in the past season at 1s. 6½d. per lb. in the July sales, and the residue of the clip at 1s. 9d. in the November sales.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 3,
At 11 o'clock,

THE ABOVE COMPACT PASTORAL PROPERTY.

The STATION is only fifty miles from Ipswich; and

The SHEEP are amongst the finest woolled in the colony.

For terms, which are liberal, apply to the Auctioneers. 6751

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1850.

SPLENDID FREEHOLD ESTATES,
IN THE COUNTY OF GEORGIANA, NEAR THE LACHLAN AND ABERCROMBIE RIVERS.
And about
SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHEEP.

☞ THE ESTATES ARE
"TUENA," 3290 ACRES,
AND
"BIGGA," 2767 ACRES.

MORT AND BROWN
Have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12,
At 11 o'clock,
The following MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTIES,
and 6500 SHEEP,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
NAMELY:—

LOT 1.

6500 SHEEP, more or less, (particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.)
Warranted sound, and never to have been diseased; indeed in every respect an unexceptionable flock—the rams were selected from those of the Messrs. Macarthur.

LOT 2.

TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES SUPERIOR LAND, known as "BIGGA."

Also situate in the County of Georgiana, together with all the
EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS
Upon this really first-class property—they consist of—
Large verandah dwelling-house
Detached kitchen
Wool shed
Stockyards, piggeries
Mens' huts
Large stable, granaries, &c., &c.
The whole forming a
SMALL VILLAGE.

The estate is plentifully watered by the main creek, and there are about 100 acres under cultivation.

LOT 3.

THE "TUENA" ESTATE.

This really superior Country Property consists of—
3290 ACRES
It is situated in the County of Georgiana, and is admirably adapted for agricultural, as well as grazing purposes.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of—
A good cottage
Men's huts, &c.
And about four acres of cleared land, in addition to which there has recently been erected
New wool-shed
Ditto store
Ditto Superintendent's cottage, &c.
It is abundantly watered at all times, and commands a run for
FOURTEEN THOUSAND SHEEP.

☞ In announcing this important sale, the auctioneers feel that it is unnecessary to say more than to call the attention of parties desirous of entering upon pastoral pursuits to this favourable juncture for doing so; whilst the strange anomaly presents itself of good prices for produce of all descriptions—cheap labour, and cheering prospects—*coupled with a low value for stock.*

N B.—The purchaser of the "Bigga" Estate will have the option of taking "Tuena" at the same rate—the two forming a princely property, adapted for extensive grazing, and unlimited agricultural purposes.

TERMS—Half the purchase money may remain on the property for 12 months. 8034

IMPORTANT SALE OF AN INN AND OTHER HOUSES IN BATHURST.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN

HAS been favoured with instructions to submit to public competition, at the Commercial Hotel, Bathurst,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,
At 12 o'clock,
(If not previously disposed of by private contract),
All those extensive and long-established Premises known as "THE GOLDEN FLEECE INN," situate in Durham-street, and now leased at a rental of £125 per annum.

The house is substantially built of brick, (having been erected a few years since by Mrs. Black at great expense,) and contains seventeen rooms, independent of the large bar, from which it is so separated as to form almost a distinct building; the out-houses are equally commodious, and consist of spacious kitchen, with coppers, oven, &c., pantry, with all the necessary requisites, laundry, wash-house complete, nine-stalled stable, one loose box harness-room, shed which may be converted into three boxes for three horses, a capital well of water, large yard, &c., &c., the whole being enclosed and forming a most complete establishment.

ALSO,

Will be offered for sale, the FOUR COTTAGES adjoining, situated in the Lane known as Mrs. Black's Lane, and now let at sixteen shillings per week. A deposit will be required on completion of the sale; the residue may remain on mortgage at eight per cent. for a term to be agreed upon.

The bridge across the Vale Creek will make Durham-street the main thoroughfare through Bathurst leading to Wellington, Carcoar, the Lachlan, and the Cornish Mine, the situation therefore must command a large trade. 7597

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George street, Sydney, New South Wales, Monday, May 6, 1850.*